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PRAGUE SCORES WEST'S ATTEMPTS TO DISRUPT MADRID MEETING

ID041922 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] in Bucharest the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Romania went on record for the rescinding of these conclusions by the North Atlantic Pact and, if necessary, for them to be blocked. In this way, joint support was expressed for the Soviet proposal that if such an attitude is adopted by NATO it would be possible to begin talks on medium-range missiles and that this should not be ignored by the Atlantic countries.

In the current situation, when the atmosphere in Europe has become more strained because of the NATO decision on new medium-range nuclear missiles, it is extremely urgent to convene an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament on a political level, as was proposed by the member states of the Warsaw Pact, particularly since the socialist countries with this proposal are coming a great deal of the distance toward meeting views formerly held by certain West European countries, primarily France.

It is not fortuitous that the Czechoslovak foreign minister and his Romanian colleague stressed, during their Bucharest talks, the enormous importance of a thorough preparation for the forthcoming Madrid meeting of participants in the Helsinki conference. After all, voices have recently begun to ask in some West European countries whether this meeting should be held at all this year or whether it should be postponed indefinitely. It is significant that these voices come primarily from certain U.S. circles. For example, the U.S. newspaper Los Angeles TIMES wrote recently that even the French Government allegedly supports the postponement of the Madrid meeting. Almost immediately a French Government spokesman was compelled to state that this was a malicious invention and that France, on the contrary, is making preparations for Madrid.

One cannot help getting the impression that this disinformation and similar reports are being spread deliberately by those Washington circles which do not agree at all with the holding of the Madrid meeting. This is not only because of the American presidential election but also, and primarily, because of the Madrid meeting, which would discuss first and foremost further steps towards relaxing tension in Europe, incluidng military detente, which does not really fit in with the absolutely opposite concepts of the Carter administration. For that reason there is already speculation in Washington on how the meeting can be either delayed or at least misused for purposes which are at variance with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

This is why the foreign ministers of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania paid such great attention to preparations for the Madrid meeting. This is topical and well-founded.

BRIEFS

MEDITERRANEAN MEETING IN SFRY--A roundtable conference will be organized in Dubrovnik or Cavtat in June, at which representatives of political organizations of the Mediterranean countries will discuss security and cooperation in preparation for the CSCE meeting. The conference will be organized by the SAWP Republican Conference of Croatia in cooperation with the SAWPY Section for International Relations, a Zagreb University institute and Belgrade MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

GREEK TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS, SIGNS AGREEMENT

AU042055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] A Greek trade union delegation visited our country from 29 March - 4 April 1980. The delegation of the Greek General Confederation of Labor, headed by Christos Karakitsos, general secretary of the confederation, paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Bulgarian trade unions. Meetings and talks were held with a Bulgarian trade union delegation, headed by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Today the leaders of the two delegations signed a cooperation agreement. After the signing of the document Misho Mishev, leader of our delegation, stated as follows:

[Begin Mishev recording] The meetings and talks held between the two leaderships were held in a truly businesslike manner as becomes the trade union spirit. We think that this meeting will play a tremendous role. In this respect the Bulgarian trade unions and the united Greek trade unions came to the conclusion that trade unions are those organs which are capable of creating a bright atmosphere between our two countries and between our two peoples. [end recording]

Especially for the Bulgarian listeners, the secretary general of the Greek General Confederation of Labor Christos Karakitsos made the following statement: Our delegation, at the invitation of the Bulgarian trade unions is visiting Bulgaria for the first time. We will take with us splendid recollections from your country, as well as from the people we met and we talked to. As to the opportunities and future prospects for cooperation between our two trade union centers and our two countries, we are convinced that we will contribute to the development of good-neighborly relations for the consolidation of peace.

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING IN SOFIA MARKING HUNGARIAN HOLIDAY

AU042020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Summary] The Hungarian people are celebrating the 35th anniversary of their liberation from fascism today. This is also the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic.

On the occasion a festive meeting was held at Georgi Kirkov hall in Sofia today. The meeting was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Maryi Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, as well as leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, scientists, and cultural figures. The meeting was opened and chaired by Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee. Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, read a report on the occasion. In his report Comrade Andrey Lukanov stressed the great achievements of Hungary under socialism:

[Begin Lukanov recording] "Today friendly Hungary is a developed socialist society with a powerful industry and an intensely developing agriculture, with contemporary science and culture, and with a steadily increasing material prosperity of the people." [end recording]

"During these years the relations between our two countries have been constantly intensifying and expanding. They are characterized by sincerity, fraternity and fruitfulness," the speaker emphasized.

[Begin Lukanov recording] "Bulgarian-Hungarian relations continue to develop in a dynamic way on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. A decisive role for their constant intensification is played by the personal meetings between the first leaders of our two parties and countries--Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar--meetings during which the most important questions of the political, economic and cultural cooperation between the two states are being discussed and settled, meetings during which the future prospects of further raising our cooperation to a higher level are being mapped out. Such significance can be attached to the meeting held last year in Sofia between the party and government delegations of the Bulgarian People's Republic and of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar." [end recording] "Now the Hungarian People's Republic is a sound link in the CEMA organization and in the Warsaw Pact treaty organization, and in close cooperation with the socialist countries and above all with the Soviet Union, Hungary is confidently proceeding toward its bright future."

Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bulgaria, also delivered a speech.

Hungarian Ambassador's Reception

AU042106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Jeno Sebestyen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic, gave a reception at the embassy in Sofia on the occasion of his country's national holiday. Among those present were Comrades Grisha Filipov; Ognyan Doynov; Petur Mladenov; Stanko Todorov; Andrey Lukanov; Dimitur Stanishev; Mitko Grighorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the State Council and the government; secretaries of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union permanent board; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; heads of departments at the BCP Central Committee; Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee; Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia city People's Council Executive Committee; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, and of the trade unions; as well as Col Gen Vladimir Stoychev, honorary chairman of the Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship society, who was the commander of the First Bulgarian Army in World War II and other public figures, officers and generals of the People's Army.

TRICHKOV SPEAKS ON INTERNAL CONTROL IN MINISTRIES

AU042040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] A conference was held in Sofia today to discuss further enhancing the role of internal control in ministries and economic organizations. Deputy ministers, leaders of specialized control organs and managers, as well as directors general of economic organizations attended the meeting.

A report was read by Krustyu Trichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control. The results of 1979 control activites were assessed. Dwelling on requirements in applying the new economic mechanism Comrade Krustyu Trichkov stated as follows: [Begin recording] The basic and permanent task of the control activities of all control organs belonging to the central control system is following several positive rules; namely to hold responsible the [words indistinct] and to contribute to a real improvement in the work of economic organizations in overcoming violations of state discipline and of socialist legality, as well as to contribute to the education of leading cadres and executive cadres in a spirit of businesslike approach and, above all, in the spirit of a sense of responsibility. We must know that the tasks which our party is entrusting to our national economy, to our cultural and education sectors, are tasks concerning the control organs, as well. [end recording]

SPEECHES, REPORTAGE ON 15TH CPCZ PLENUM 25-26 MAR

Plenum Speeches

AU0021455 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 28 March devotes pages 3-5; on 29 March page 3; and on 31 March pages 3-4 to the discussion at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session dealing with ideology, held in Prague on 25 and 26 March 1980. The 30,000-word account of the discussion includes reports on or abbreviated versions of the speeches of 20 participants in the debate.

Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, deals in his speech with the present tasks of the Czechoslovak propaganda, agitation and information media. He stresses in particular the need to exert a systematic ideological influence on the people and not to rely "on the automatic effect of the external conditions of people's life, of the socio-economic transformations and of the changes in the material-technical base." He says: "The underestimation of systematic ideological work--which is usually camouflaged by improvisations aimed at creating impressions and by vociferous campaigns whose effect is frequently problematic--logically results in the dangerous rekindling, enhancement and various modifications of all kinds of bourgeois and petty bourgeois notions and habits pertaining to the normal, everyday affairs of man's life, and to his thinking and conduct. Those vestiges--particularly if they are disguised by the external adjustment to the requirements of the new system--represent a serious obstacle and can, under certain circumstances as we witnessed in the sixties, pose a threat to the development of socialism, and to the formation of the socialist person and his new way of life. It is no accident that our enemies are staking on those vestiges, hoping that they will deform our life and cast us back. These vestiges are the objective helpers of our enemies, be it in their gross form of reckless egotism, antisocial conduct and destructive activity, which must be prosecuted on the basis of the law, or in their 'refined' form of philosophical individualism and of nationalism, in the form of admiration for the so-called freedom and democracy in the West, for all the idols revisionists (including the present-day Eurocommunists) would like to foist on socialism."

Noting that people's conduct is the criterion of the effectiveness of ideological work Fojtik says: "Wherever we encounter indifference or even disregard for how various elements attack socialism, sow distrust and panic, denigrate our system and slander the party's policy, we certainly cannot claim that everying is all right with our propaganda and agitation, even if we can present in those places the required numbers of agitators, informers, propagandists and lecturers as well as the appropriate reports on the activity of the institutes and departments of political education and of the party education units."

Fojtik also stresses the media's duty to depict reality truthfully, not to deny existing problems and to explain them "offensively": "It is the duty of our propaganda and/or agitation (I am thinking of those tested forms of agitation by means of which the party was always able, whenever necessary, to exert an influence on the people. This means, for example, mass political work, a principled, frank talk with the people, for instance at public meetings or production consultations) not to ignore any negative phenomena and trends and act as though they did not exist. However, the most effective way is in a manner that not only is unafraid of pillorying bad conduct but which is able, above all, to point to an example of an active, productive attitude, to the ability of the respective organs to solve a certain problem and to cope with it to the benefit of society.

"Does this mean that wherever propaganda, for whatever reason, does not see, does not find such an example, it logically loses the firm basis for its influence, for its political-educational work, that it must necessarily be put on the defensive ideologically? Of course not.

"Despite all the problems that we have, problems life brings with it, problems that are either caused by our mistakes or have an objective foundation (but which people usually regard as a consequence of our subjective mistakes anyway), there are enough arguments in our reality that speak in favor of socialism."

Commenting on the need to inform the public truthfully, Fojtik says: "It is clear that we must demand that our propaganda draw the force of its arguments and of its influence from a profound knowledge of the reality, from a careful study of materials, from those generalizations at which the contemporary Marxist-Leninist sciences have arrived. This means that it should not succumb to the temptation to resort to cliches and cheap assertions that are without foundation or are even at variance with reality. Thorough information about the matter that is the subject of his article or speech must be the binding norm for each propagandist, lecturer or publicist.

"This is, after all, a matter of professional ethics, which we must strictly observe, especially in the information media. The worst service to the party and socialism is rendered by a person who deceives. No accusation of a propagandist is worse than the accusation of a lie. It goes without saying that the lie does not have to be, and mostly is not, an intentional one; it can result from mere superficiality or carelessness. It is journalism in particular that bears a great responsibility in this respect."

Karel Beranek, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the Prague CPCZ city committee, who deals in his speech with the ideological work of the Prague party organization, discusses the problems connected with the "formation of the socialist way of life" in the new housing projects on the outskirts of the city and the Prague city organization's work with new and young party members. He notes that "out of the almost 140,000 party members and candidate members in Prague more than 50,000, or 36 percent, are comrades who were admitted after 1970, especially in the last few years. In the plant organizations their share in the membership composition is even higher--48.5 percent."

The speech of Vladimir Hajko, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, focuses on the reasons for the slow application of the results of scientific research in practice. Hajko calls for a "radical change in the attitude toward science, noting that "the importance of science, especially of basic research is not yet fully appreciated in the awareness of our society."

He also urges greater integration of Czechoslovak science in the joint research programs of the socialist countries and deplores as a "serious shortcoming" the lack of a strategy for the development of Czechoslovak science, a long-term concept that would specify the program to be solved by Czechoslovak scientists.

Vaclav Hajek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the central Bohemia region CPCZ committee, pillories in his statement various negative phenomena to be found among leading workers such as "loss of communist modesty, sometimes an immoral way of life, abuse of office, favoritism and corruption," stressing that when such cases are not dealt with "criticism is frequently levelled against the party and against socialism."

Speaking about mass political work among the young people in central Bohemia, Hajek notes the existence of "individuals and in some places gangs, whose views and conduct alarm the party organizations and the public. They include those who lack [the proper] attitude to education, to work and to socialist values and who are ready to believe Western glitter. They would like to live off the work of others or they even indulge in vandalism, destroying the work results of others."

Commenting on the work of the press Hajek says that "people sometimes find it difficult to orient themselves as regards the quantity and the extent of information" and, illustrating his point, questions the need "to report so extensively about the preparations for the election of the U.S. President."

Milan Klusak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech Minister of Culture, highlights in his speech the "successes" achieved by Czechoslovak culture in the seventies, before going to say: "Those successes represent at the time the greatest defeat of the rightwing reformists who underestimated the profoundly progressive and socialist orientation of the absolute majority of our artists.

Where are they today, all the founders of the revival process who predicted that without them there would not be any culture in our country? They wound up, be it in emigration or at home, in a chaos of opinions, in artistic poverty of products that are filled with hopelessness and, above all, with unbridled hatred. They are clamoring slogans on creative freedom while being completely obligated to the foreign pay of a reactionary and antinational policy. Today they are mere pawns on the chessboard of anti-Czechoslovak and anti-Soviet propaganda."

While emphasizing the "healthy orientation" of the "pivotal current of our present art" Klusak also notes critically that the works of art reaching the public "are not always the best and the most valuable ones," citing popular music as a case in point. He also notes that "on the periphery of graphic arts and sometimes of theater and vaudeville production there appear products that depreciate or vulgarize genuine art, which the healthy aesthetic feeling of our people rejects. It is not enough to ponder such phenomena but it is necessary to resist them effectively, at all levels of management."

The actress Jirina Svorcova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairwoman of the Union of Czech Dramatic Artists, analyzes in her statement the situation of the Czechoslovak theater. She is particularly critical of the "unsatisfactory situation" in the sphere of drama theory and criticism, blaming the "critical years, which fundamentally deformed thinking about the theater" for the present situation. She also notes a lack of good-quality modern plays: "One can sense from the quality, the contents and the topics of contemporary dramatic works that some authors are not coming to terms with the problems of our society, that they are not always capable of expressing the revolutionary pathos of our period, its grandness and dramatic thrust. They resort to marginal phenomena and if they have the courage to pose a more serious problem, it is frequently all too palpable that they still lack a more profound recognition of the essence of the contemporary class struggles in the world and of their correct evaluation from the positions of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook."

Svorcova goes on to say: "Very often we come across the situation that our theater producers, and only the youngest ones, resort to classical plays in their longing for dramatic conflicts. They find the classical model of the dramatic conflict comprehensible and attractive because they are not capable of sensing the dramatic conflict of the present.

This applies mostly to our small, so-called experimental theaters, where we encounter such phenomena, where the viewer arrives at his interpretation through false associations, even if such an interpretation may not be intended by the producers. This especially concerns young people whose class viewpoints are not yet sufficiently developed, not corroborated by practical findings and experiences." Svorcova then stresses the need to "teach the young generation of artists a consistent implementation of the class viewpoint" so that the popular experimental theaters "always affect the aesthetic feeling of the youth in a positive spirit."

In her speech Svorcova also deals critically with the system of education of dramatic artists, noting on the one hand the danger of unemployed professional actresses and, on the other hand, the "literally precarious situation of the Czech ballet" where "the average age of the dancers, the national theater included, is on the brink of retirement age."

Miroslav Valek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak minister of culture, also devotes his speech to cultural policy, emphasizing the role of art in the formation of the socialist personality.

Ladislav Abraham, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, deals in his speech with the political training of trade union functionaries.

Jaroslav Hajn, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the North Bohemian regional CPCZ Committee, speaks on mass political work in his region, in particular on the "valuable experiences" acquired in North Bohemia during the exchange of party membership cards.

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, discusses in his statement at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee plenum the role of the educational system in and the responsibility of the teachers for a socialist education. In one part of his speech he criticizes the lack of ideological and political education at the universities: "The preparation of lectures is confined to the professional aspect of the matter. Ideological and political aspects of the entire educational process are frequently perceived, and in the practice of many university teachers, carried out as something of second-rate importance, something that just has to be done. In presenting scientific findings one often fails to take into account the working abilities and the prerequisites of the students. All this is then adversely reflected especially in the initial stage of the studies and contributes considerably to shortcomings in the ideological standards of university graduates, to nervousness, distaste, to an unnecessary mental stress, poor study results and to a premature departure of some students from university studies. These are very serious political problems and it is necessary that the two ministries of education deal with them in a most responsible manner, together with the university boards."

Julius Lorincz, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSEMADOK--the cultural union of Hungarians living in the CSSR--praises in his speech the Czechoslovak nationality policy. He notes that "out of the 350 deputies to the federal assembly, 19 are of Hungarian nationality. In the Slovak National Council 16 out of 150 deputies are of Hungarian nationality. Out of the deputies of national committees of all degrees, about 8,000 are of Hungarian nationality. The citizens of the Ukrainian, Polish and German nationalities also have a proportionate representation in those organs." Speaking on the activities of CSEMADOK, Lorincz notes that the organization has 70,000 members and operates in 520 communities of 13 Slovak districts.

According to Lorincz, some 50-60 books are published in Hungarian every year, printed and distributed in 350,000-400,000 copies, and the Hungarians living in the CSSR also have 5 weeklies and 13 other periodicals. The daily UJ SZO publishes 100,000 copies per edition. Lorincz also deals with the language problems encountered by Hungarians and stresses the need for Hungarian students to master the Slovak language in order to increase their share in secondary schools and universities.

Bohumil Kvasil, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, reports on the "target programs" of the Czechoslovak research institutes and on the efforts of the Czechoslovak scientific base to overcome "a certain lag behind the development in the world."

Vladimir Meduna, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR Union of Architects, criticizes in his speech the disregard for the ideological aspects of architecture in Czechoslovakia, noting that it causes "considerable material and cultural damage." According to Meduna this disregard is a result of the "non-Marxist approach to the criticism of socialist realism in architecture in the middle of the fifties". It "stifled, as a consequence, the growing interest in the ideological clarification of the basic questions of socialist architecture and the theoreticians in our country ceased to occupy themselves with those problems."

Speaking on the situation in the Union of Architects Meduna observes that "thanks to our efforts we have succeeded, since 1972, in paralyzing the negative impact of the protagonists of incorrect views and in enlisting the interest of the great majority of architects in membership and work in the union," adding: "Without indulging in illusions, it can be said that the overwhelming majority of architects are willing to dedicate all their efforts to our socialist society, efforts that will be all the greater the fewer unnecessary difficulties and less lack of understanding they encounter in their work."

Jan Kozak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Writers, devotes the main part of his speech to the latest Czechoslovak literary production. He notes the growing number of titles and the increasing editions of original Czech and Slovak fiction in the CSSR and mentions that "in the last 3 years alone 579 works of Czech and Slovak literature were translated and published abroad, 95 of them in the capitalist countries, in spite of the constant attempts of our ideological enemies to boycott them."

On the other hand Kozak also points to "weaknesses" in the publishing policy, saying that "shoddy and useless reading material, published in great numbers, still appears on the book market. This is occurring when there is a shortage of paper for successful books of contemporary committed literature and when there is, from the viewpoint of the needs of the socialist literature, an outright precarious situation of polygraphy.... The management centers of the book culture should improve their work, work more according to a concept and learn not to give in to the pressure of those publishing houses that are trying to improve their balance sheet by publishing unnecessary and shoddy books in large numbers."

Kozak also criticizes the scant space devoted in the information media to cultural events, asking whether the "successes" of Czechoslovak artists abroad "are less meaningful for our nations than the transfers of soccer players?"

Miloslav Dockal, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, who deals in his speech with the union's political work, views the fact that "in the 1978-79 period 79,961 of the best members of the Socialist Youth Union became candidate members of the CPCZ" as "evidence of the commitment of today's young generation." On the other hand he admits that "the ideological and educational influence [of the socialist youth union] does not always and everywhere yield the required effect."

Oldrich Hajkr, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and rector of the Ostrava mining college, reports in his statement on the experiences acquired by the North Moravia regional party organization in organizing mass political work. Summing up the experiences Hajkr says: "It has transpired that particularly in the present complicated international situation and in the stepped up ideological diversion, the key question in ideological, especially mass political work, is the need to explain systematically, prudently, offensively and profoundly, on the basis of facts, the essence of socialism, particularly to the young generation."

Vaclav Burian, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the CPCZ district committee in Cheb, stresses in his speech--among other things--the need to intensify ideological work in the tourist centers of Cheb district, especially in the spas of Kynzvart, Marianske Lazne and Frantiskovy Lazne, which are frequented by many patients from the capitalist countries: "An immediate confrontation of views between the foreigners and the local population takes place in those spas. The everyday contact makes it possible to spread information, which--when originating from the capitalist states--in many cases shows the life and the results of capitalist countries as presented by bourgeois ideology. Such information frequently contains strong elements of anticommunism and revisionism.

"The contact of the population of the spas with a great number of patients, tourists and visitors from the capitalist states, but also from Czechoslovakia and socialist states, creates possibilities for the acquisition of uncontrollable sources of income, for the exchange of goods, for the acquisition of foreign currency or the acceptance of tips, which has a negative influence on the formation of [socialist] awareness and morals. This is borne out by the fact that last year the confiscated goods brought to our country illegally from the West had a value of more than Kcs4 million. A total of 6,039 copies of objectionable or outright antisocialist printed matter were confiscated from 1,418 persons. These and other facts objectively call forth the need to further perfect and strengthen the effectiveness of mass political work in the spas and tourist centers."

In his speech Burian also communicates the complaints of "honest people, linked essentially with our socialist society and with the CPCZ" about Czechoslovak television programming: "Why, for instance, does television have to cater so often for the taste of the petty bourgeois. Why are some singers tastelessly dressed and thus serve as a bad example for youth and why do those who are in charge of television programming tolerate this?"

Gejza Slapka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the Bratislava CPCZ City Committee, speaks in his report on ideological work in the Bratislava city organization, deploring that "we still have considerable numbers of ranking economic personnel who underestimate ideological work."

Julia Pancurova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, worker in the Chemlon Humenne enterprise, demonstrates in her speech the positive impact of ideological work in her enterprise on the economic results.

Zednek Horeni, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy editor-in-chief of RUDE PRAVO and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, sketches in his speech the development undergone by the Czechoslovak information media in the last 10 years and stresses their duty to aid the party yet more effectively in implementing its policy and in instilling the communist world outlook. He also says: It is immensely important that our information media react more promptly to problems as they arise, that they provide knowledgeable answers to pressing and unpopular questions and that they more effectively withstand all kinds of rumors, deliberately disseminated fairy tales and misinformation, irrespective of whether they were fabricated abroad or by rightwing elements at home.

"It is immensely important who is the first to reach the readers and listeners. He who provides basic information at first determines to a considerable degree the [public's] orientation. We must, deplorably, admit that we do not always succeed in this in the information media. However, it must also be said, for the sake of truth, that this is not always the journalists' fault and that the demand to inform the public more promptly, voiced in the report of the Presidium, also applies to some of our central institutions."

In his speech Horeni also criticizes the "method of the hoe" used by "some" journalists, stressing the need to influence the population in a subtle manner, by force of arguments.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 March on page 1 notes that "21 comrades took the floor during the discussion" at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee plenum. The only speech that is not reported in the subsequent issues of RUDE PRAVO is that of Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier, who is said to have spoken about "the state's church policy."

Speech by Havlin

LD281413 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Now we will acquaint you with the speech of Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the 15th session of the party's Central Committee:

Comrade Havlin pointed out that the past development of the building of socialism in our country was directly determined by the shaping of man in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist ideas, by his cultural standard, education and ensuing knowledge, abilities, initiative and creative endeavors. Today no one has any doubt that the tasks of systematically raising efficiency and the quality of work, the reinforced influence of scientific and technical progress on the pace of the development of production, require a higher cultural education and the ensuing qualifications of man.

Comrade Havlin added that without exaggerating it could be said that never before have such complex and demanding tasks been tackled in the sphere of education and schooling as today, in the period after the 15th congress of the party. The attention which the governments, state bodies, national committees and mass organizations were devoting to this problem was commensurate with this. Thanks to the everyday attention of the whole party the most prominent place is being given to schools and culture in the overall values of society. The document on the future development of the Czechoslovak educational and school system was being translated into reality successfully precisely because it had become the affair of all communists, party bodies, mass organizations, teachers, educators, the entire education sphere, and was gradually becoming the affair of production as well.

Comrade Havlin added that despite all these positive features the position of education had to be consolidated in the coming years and favorable material conditions had to be created for its development. Comrade Havlin then spoke at length about the significance of the work of teachers in socialist schools. He said that we wanted the teacher to be a living combination of a highly qualified professional, a clever and sensitive educator, an ardent and convinced patriot and internationalist and a fighter for socialism, for its noble ideals.

What we want is that under no circumstances should teachers yield to difficulties and problems in implementing the policy of the party, that they should be persistent in implementing party decisions. But hand in hand with this, Comrade Havlin went on to say, we give them the assurance that the leading force of our society, our party, is backing them and their work. In this context Comrade Havlin underlined the great significance of the selection of cadres for the teaching profession as well as the need of their systematic further education.

In the conclusion of his speech Comrade Havlin said the creation of decisive and irreplaceable conditions for the successful implementation of the decision of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the future development of the Czechoslovak educational and school system meant an everyday challenging and uncompromising struggle for its consistent fulfillment. This great and demanding struggle for the attainment of gradual objectives and educational intentions by which our schools live at this moment requires that all party and state bodies, mass and economic organizations organize, persuade and succeed in having every one of our citizens come to the assistance of our schools and take an active part in their historic work for the fulfillment of all the lofty tasks, Comrade Havlin said in his speech at the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Resolution Adopted

LD270902 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] The 15th session of the Central Committee of the CPCZ continued in the Spanish Hall of Prague castle. On today's agenda was a discussion of the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium for the further increase of the standard and efficiency of political-educational and ideological work; its firm links with the practical task of building an advanced socialist society; and for the creative development and consistent implementation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The morning session was opened and chaired by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Milan Klusak dealt with the main features and trends of development of our cultural life in which we still have to increase the ideo-artistic demands.

The afternoon session was chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Twenty-one comrades participated in the discussion of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report.

The CPCZ Central Committee then unanimously adopted a resolution which says:

The Central Committee of the CPCZ at its 15th session held on 25 and 26 March reviewed the standard and effectiveness of political-educational and ideological work in solving practical tasks of building an advanced socialist society. It discussed the CPCZ budget for this year.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

1. A report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium for further increasing the standard and effectiveness of political-educational and ideological work and its firm links with the practical tasks of building an advanced socialist society, for the creative development and consistent implementation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

2. A report on the activity of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee in the period after the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee held in December 1979.

3. The budget of the CPCZ for this year.

The CPCZ Central Committee takes due notice of:

1. The political-organizational safeguarding of the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

2. Information on the membership of the CPCZ to 1 January this year.

Closing Husar Speech

AU041400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on the "main parts" of the address delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the close of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee on 26 March]

[Text] Opening his address, Comrade Gustav Husak underlined the importance of the deliberations of the 15th session of the Central Committee which dealt with the key questions of the life and work of our party and people. He praised the progress and the high standard of the discussion which had unanimously supported the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, provided valuable proposals and observations concerning various questions of the work of the party, and the implementation and detailing of the results of the session.

Following the session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the decisive thing now is to project the ideas of the report of the Presidium and the discussion into all organizations and bodies of the party and introduce them consistently into everyday life. Ideological work is not a matter for an on-off campaign but a permanent and long-term task of the entire party and every communist. Comrade Gustav Husak further stressed the unity of views, so typical of the deliberations of the Central Committee, and expressed thanks for the trust expressed in the Presidium and CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat by the approval of the report on their activity since the 14th session.

He noted that at present our party is gathering forces, above all, for the demanding tasks connected with the general implementation of the conclusions of the 15th congress and the fulfillment of the national economic plan for 1980. At the same time we are preparing for the 16th CPCZ Congress and are working on the draft of the directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on the social and economic program for the 1980's. Comrade Gustav Husak said that of decisive importance for the successful fulfillment of these important tasks is the fact that our party is politically, ideologically and organizationally united, firm and capable of action. This was confirmed also by the successful progress of the exchange of party membership cards which we will generally assess at the next Central Committee session. The party now has 1,532,000 members and candidate members. The number of party members is on the increase. Its class and social composition is improving. Its working-class core is strengthening and the number of young people in the party is growing.

The development of the party is in keeping with the directives laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress. Throughout society, in all key and responsible places, in all working places, there are communists. The high activity of the party has been confirmed by the progress and results of the January and February membership meetings of the primary organizations. The fact that the policy of the communist party gets active support through the attitudes and practical activity of all organizations of the National Front and the vast majority of our people makes a significant contribution to the good and stable political situation in our country. This spirit was echoed also at the recent joint session of the central committees of the National Fronts of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics.

The report of the Presidium is justified in noting that Czechoslovakia is a developed, internally consolidated, deeply democratic socialist state which has good long-term prospects for its further political, economic and cultural development. The infrequent actions of some individuals, which the foreign hostile propaganda tries to use for campaigns against the party and our country, are totally isolated and they have no influence on the situation in our country or on the attitudes of our people. The international position of Czechoslovakia, too, is sound. Despite all the campaigns, the authority of our state and party in the world is growing. These are important positive factors for our future tasks.

Comrade Husak further dealt with some questions of the national economy. He praised the fact that our working people are making great efforts to successfully fulfill the tasks of the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and contribute as much as possible to achieving their fundamental aims. Thanks to this, the generally increasing development of the economy has continued in the last few years, despite the difficulties and obstacles connected with the profound changes in external economic conditions. The fundamental social security of the people has been insured.

Apart from the positive results we must also note certain negative trends, such as certain factories not fulfilling plan targets. We have to tackle a considerable number of problems and shortcomings in production, supplier-consumer relations, capital investment, and also to a decree in domestic and foreign trade, which arise primarily from internal, but in some cases, external causes. That is why it is inevitable to step up the struggle for the fulfillment of the plan, to encourage an offensive approach of the party for the successful transition to the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to wage an energetic struggle against everything that makes our progress more difficult, such as against sloppiness, craftiness, racketeering, passiveness fabrications and questionable dealings. [paragraph continues]

It is within our possibilities to handle most of the existing problems successfully, especially those which are caused by shortcomings in the activity of the relevant leading economic bodies.

That is why we must take a critical look at their work and strive energetically toward its improvement. But there are also problems of an external nature which are not dependent on us, which at present cannot be solved promptly. In such cases it is necessary to explain their essence and causes quite frankly, to point out what we need to do at all levels to overcome them. For example, the growth of expenditure on essential imports must be compensated by increased exports of our products, sometimes even those which we would need at home. The overwhelming majority of the people are aware of the current complicated economic situation in the world, and we are convinced that they will accept an open explanation and support the necessary measures, which are not always simple.

We have frequertly pointed out that criticism and self-criticism had an irreplaceable significance for the development of our society, for speedier progress. The necessary conditions must be created to make it a permanent component of the tasks and life of the party and society. But at the same time it must be stressed, Comrade Husak went on to say, that we are not concerned with just any criticism, with boundless criticism or criticism at any price. We cannot tolerate that an objective critical analysis with the aim of remedying shortcomings should be substituted by passing the blame from one body to another or by looking for scapegoats.

There is no sector where work cannot or need not be improved. This holds good for the work of central management institutions, intermediary and lower sectors as well as social and state bodies and organizations. It is therefore imperative for communists to take a critical look around us, with the aim of resolving problems.

Not one authoritative person, not a single worker, no matter where he works can be immune to justified criticism. But a party-minded, responsible and constructive approach to criticism requires it to be specific, aimed at specific people, businesslike, well-founded, that it should strive to bring about a remedy, that it should be consistently linked with a critical appraisal of one's own work, one's own contribution, that it should not tend toward erroneous generalization, that it should help to consolidate the unity of the party, the correct orientation and direction of its procedure.

The Central Committee and all party bodies are applying great demands on management bodies and leading cadres, and are assessing their work critically. In future they will demand of them management work of a far higher quality, but we must at the same time give full confidence and political support to those leading workers who are working honestly and are seeking to fulfill their tasks. Without this it is impossible to work successfully in a responsible post. All bodies and organizations, all communists must take this as their premise.

Comrade Husak then stressed that the Marxist-Leninist general line of developing and building an advanced socialist society, elaborated by the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses constituted a firm basis of our policy. It was a line of the further consolidation of the leading position of the working class; the steady intensification of the bonds between workers, peasants and the intelligentsia; the reinforcement of the leading role of the party, and unshakeable friendship with the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

It was also a line of the further consolidation of the community of socialist countries; the promotion of their economic cooperation; the consistent implementation of the program of socialist integration; the all-round strengthening of our socialist system and its economic foundations; concern for the good of the people; and the enhancement of society.

This line expresses the vital interests of our people. It is fully in keeping with the levels achieved so far and the tasks of the further development of our socialist society. It is also a firm platform of our policy for the 1980's. In the past we achieved significant successes in its implementation. In the course of the 1970's we elevated our economy and the living standards of the broadest masses of our people. We created a reliable base for mastering the demanding tasks of the future. In the practical implementation of our economic policy and in the realization of our economic plans, we must take into account the new concrete conditions that have come into being as a result of the deep changes in the world economy and which have a pronounced influence on the internal conditions of our socioeconomic development. We must accordingly adapt our aims and progress. The Central Committee again critically pointed out that our economy, despite the unquestionable progress, had so far not adapted itself sufficiently to these profound changes in the world. Therefore our most urgent task is a faster increase of the effectiveness of our economy and the quality of production. We must much more quickly introduce scientific-technological progress, implement higher effectiveness, productivity and better economies.

In this connection Comrade Husak stressed the principled significance of the package of measures for improving the system of the planned management of the national economy approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government. We are not talking here about some new model but about a creative development of the tested principles of socialist management and planning for current needs and requirements. The purpose of the adopted measures is to achieve a much higher utilization of the existing possibilities and reserves in the national economy and a significant increase of its effectiveness on the basis of improved planning, a more effective implementation of the principles of accounting autonomy, material interest and a broad utilization of the economic instruments. The aim is to create economic prerequisites so that individual branches and spheres of the economy and collectives of the individual enterprises more actively seek new ways of working more economically, with improved productivity and quality. While preparing this package of measures we are also utilizing, as much as possible, the experiences of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries which are also seeking similar ways for improving management and increasing the effectiveness of their economies. Therefore the decisive thing now, Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out, is that the adopted package is consistently studied and that all bodies approach its implementation uniformly and with the utmost responsibility, that the greatest care is paid to gradual implementation, and that it becomes a truly effective tool in solving national economic tasks.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government stresses that this is an open program which must be further developed and studied on the basis of the acquired practical experiences. Its practical implementation requires that outdated views and attitudes, routine and inertia be overcome. We must take into account that the introduction of stricter criteria for assessing the work of enterprises will put a new and sharper light on their results and the standards of their activity, and will create considerable pressure on those enterprises which lag behind and also on eliminating bad economies of all kinds.

We are aware that the enforcement of these challenging criteria will not always be popular or simple but the interests of society make it imperative that we should not back down. We cannot disseminate the illusion that we shall be able to solve all problems at once. The system of measures will have to be applied by gradual, persevering and patient work which will place considerable demands on leading cadres as well as on the general improvement of labor discipline. If we are to attain these objectives it is essential not only for leading bodies but also for the broadest sections of the working people to become acquainted with the adopted measures, understand their purpose, understand that they are in accordance with their innate interests, and, by their active work, give them their full support.

Comrade Husak then dealt with the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the plan for 1981. He recalled that according to all anticipations, the 1980's will not be any easier for the world or for us, in the economic sense, but, on the contrary, they will be more challenging and complicated. But in spite of this we maintain that we possess the essential production, technological, economic and social conditions to map out our target to insure a further expansion of our economy in the 1980's. Under existing conditions it will obviously not be possible to advance at the pace we attained in the past period. In the next 5-year plan we intend to maintain and preserve the present high living standards of the people by which Czechoslovakia takes its place among the most advanced European countries. We intend to seek conditions for their further improvement provided the necessary economic conditions are created for this.

With regard to the anticipated development of the world economy these are exceedingly demanding targets. Their attainment will require us greater energy for overcoming the remnants of a broad approach to the development of the economy, place greater emphasis on the enforcement of inevitable changes in the structure of industrial production in accordance with present conditions and to substantially increase our overall performance, above all, the export capacity, of our economy.

The report of the Presidium states that a predominant place among our tasks in the political and ideological spheres is given to systematic efforts for a peaceful and tranquil life of the people in our country, our active participation in the fight for peace and international security, and for the implementation of a Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and disarmament.

Comrade Husak stressed that the firm and invincible friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the constant intensification of cooperation and alliance between the CSSR and the states of the socialist community is the basic pillar of all these efforts. Thanks to this consistent foreign political orientation our people have been living in peace for the past 35 years. Thanks to the consistent foreign policy of the Soviet Union, formulated in the peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, which corresponds to the interests of the people of the socialist countries as well as of the progressive peaceful forces throughout the world and which has their active and effective support, a number of positive results had been achieved in the past decades. As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium pointed out, the major result which could be attained was to break the tragic cycle: world war, a brief peaceful breathing space and another world war, Comrade Husak went on to say.

Today, when the most reactionary imperialist forces in the United States and in other NATO states have unleashed a frontal attack against the policy of detente, our party and Czechoslovak foreign policy are taking an active part in the common struggle of all peace forces for the preservation and further promotion of the process of detente. [paragraph continues]

In this situation important tasks fall on ideological and politico-educational work which must explain to our people the true substance of current world developments and above all lead them to grasp fully the importance of an active fight for peace, firm friendship, alliance, unity and cooperation between the states of the socialist community on the principals of proletarian and socialist internationalism and the significance of the constant promotion of their all-round economic cooperation, and the consolidation of their economic and defense potential.

Solving the tasks of the forthcoming period, in which we will pay intensive care, above all, to the political and organizational preparation of the 16th CPCZ Congress and securing other important social tasks, puts an emphasis on the importance of ideological and political-educational work. Our thoughtful and purposeful activity in the directions outlined in the Presidium report, and amended and extended in the discussion, is also an essential condition of, and significant help in our coping with the tasks confronting us. This activity must be closely bound to these tasks. It must be consistently and creatively directed toward insuring them. The more successful we are in convincing the people about the correctness of our policy, in explaining to them what has changed in the world and what brings about the demands and complexity of the new tasks, the broader and more active will be their participation in the implementation of their tasks at all levels of social life. The object now will be responsibly and critically to assess at all levels what we are doing well in this sphere, what is truly effective, and, on the contrary, where we still have to overcome weak points. Comrade Husak noted that ideological and political-educational work belongs to the most complex and most responsible branches of the activity of the party. When choosing the forms and methods of ideological work we must respect that it is work with people who have different life experiences and interests. For this reason it is very important that in this sphere we leave nothing to chance or arbitrariness and that we quickly and promptly react to the urgent questions of the day, effectively fight against imperialist and anticommunist propaganda, that we succeed in talking to the people convincingly and patiently explain to them unclear questions, face incorrect views, and that we constantly strengthen the link with the masses so as to convert them to our policy. More attention must therefore be paid to eliminating formalism and superficiality in this work, raising its quality and effectiveness. Comrade Husak praised the fact that since the 15th congress much had been achieved in the sphere of ideological and political-educational work. We highly value all that has been done well, but in ideological work, just as in other spheres, its standards must constantly be improved. This also includes the mass media. The new tasks require that the effectiveness of the influence of all its tools--above all the press, radio and television--is considerably increased. Comrade Husak stressed the great responsibility and high demands put on the workers of the ideological front. Quite a lot of people are working there and it is necessary to demand that they place all their know-how, ability and talent in the service of the interests of our great deal.

Numerous voices were heard at the session justifiably demanding that formalism be overcome and calling for greater promptness and for higher professional standards of ideological activity. The education of a committed socialist is a comprehensive task. We expect that participating in this task, together with the party, will be ever more all-state bodies, national committees and the social organizations of the National Front.

Closing his address, Comrade Gustav Husak expressed the belief that the results of the 15th CPSU Central Committee session will become a new impulse for further consolidating our party and for intensifying the struggle for the further development of our socialist fatherland. [paragraph continues]

In the course of its history, our party has succeeded--in the fight against capitalism and in the construction of socialism--in successfully mastering a number of very difficult and demanding tasks. All the successes achieved by our party are the result of its consistent Marxist-Leninist policy which has enjoyed the active support and understanding of the broad masses of our people. Comrade Gustav Husak stated that communists are entering the next stage with justified optimism with the knowledge of their responsibility toward our people and with the knowledge of the strength that rests in our socialist society, our economic base, the education, maturity and dexterity of our working people, the good international standing of our state, and firm alliance, friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON VISIT

LD041802 Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez told CETEKA on Friday that the talks the visiting Nicaraguan delegation had with Czechoslovak officials were held in an atmosphere of full understanding for the present exceptional situation in his country.

He said that Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries offered major assistance to Nicaragua, and that the delegation never encountered the slightest sign of attempts to link the aid to any conditions.

Nicaragua's new government and people are faced with an extensive task of economic recovery, and the need to lay foundations for long-term plan-based development. This involves also the utilization of hydro-energy resources, and the task to change Nicaragua from a mere supplier of raw materials to a producer and exporter of manufactured products.

Tomas Borge spoke of the concluded Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan agreements in political, cultural, economic and diplomatic spheres, and said the trade agreement provides for the building of a textile plant equipped with Czechoslovak machinery.

He also underlined the enormous efforts that are being made in Nicaragua to combat illiteracy and backwardness, and appreciated the help by Cuba, Mexico and other countries in the spheres of education and health.

On the current revolutionary turmoil in central America, Tomas Borge said that in the event of U.S. intervention in El Salvador or another country in the area, Nicaragua would take the necessary steps as if its own territory were being attacked.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

LD041806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The party and government delegations of Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua signed a trade agreement, a basic agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, an agreement on cultural cooperation and other important documents in Cernin Palace in Prague today. For the Czechoslovak side, the documents were signed by two members of the CPCZ Central Committee, Federal Deputy Premier Matej Lucan, and Federal Minister of the Interior Jaromir Obzina; as well Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; Milos Vejvoda, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Miroslav Velebil, deputy federal minister of agriculture and food.

For the Nicaraguan delegation the documents were signed by Moises Hassan Morales, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua; Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of the interior; (Jose Pasos Marcial), vice president of the Political University Commission of the Ministry of Higher Education; and (Mauricio Caudra), advisor to the minister of agriculture.

Afterwards, in a brief speech, Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, voiced his conviction that the documents signed will contribute to the development of mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua. He assured the guests that the Czechoslovak people have always stood and will stand on the side of the progressive struggle of the nations of Latin America for freedom and independence. They will continue to give all-round support to the transformation of Nicaragua into a state with a just and democratic system.

Moises Hassan Morales, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, thanked the Czechoslovak working people for their support for the just cause of Nicaragua. He highly appreciated the talks and the documents that have just been signed. He stressed that they constitute a significant step toward deepening the friendship and cooperation between Nicaragua and Czechoslovakia.

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE ON VISIT

LD042232 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, a study delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by Carlos Rodriguez Trujillo, deputy head of a department, arrived in Prague by air today. During their stay in our homeland, the Cuban guests will study experiences from political-organizational work in the implementation of the program of the 15th party congress.

LENART RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD041938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, received Dmitriy Golovkov, secretary of the Kiev Gorkom, and Vsevolod Glubkov, hero of the socialist union and corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, in Bratislava today. In a cordial interview, they talked about the experience of the work of party organizations in Kiev in directing the process of deepening links between science, technology and production.

LENART ATTENDS SLOVAK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD031415 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the capital city of Slovakia started in Bratislava today with the placing of wreaths at monuments.

A tribute of gratitude to Soviet soldiers was paid at Slavin by a party delegation headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The delegation included Comrades Jan Fojtik, Jindrich Polednik, Jan Janik, Gejza Slapka and Julius Hamus. A tribute to the memory of the combatants was also paid by Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, by representatives of the city committee of the CPSL, party and state bodies of the West Slovak region, the Czechoslovak People's Army, people's militias and working people of Bratislava.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

LD041712 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, returned home today from his friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. He was met at Ruzyne Airport by Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other leading representatives of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

JAKES ATTENDS DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD050936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the head of the CPCZ delegation at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark, yesterday met communists in the Copenhagen district of (Albertsond). At the meeting, he stressed the close comradely relations between the communists of Czechoslovakia and Denmark, and conveyed the greetings of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Gustav Husak, to the delegates at the congress and all members of the Communist Party of Denmark. He noted that the tireless efforts of Danish communists aiming at peace, detente and disarmament are exceptionally appreciated by the international communists and workers movement.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA DISCUSSED

AU041641 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "On the Coordination of Plans"]

[Text] V. Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, returned from Sofia yesterday. He discussed with K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and minister-chairman of the Committee for State Planning, the further progress of work on the coordination of the CSSR and Bulgarian 5-year plans for the 1981-85 period, which will be the basis for the development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian economic relations, deepening of production and scientific-technical cooperation, and further expansion of mutual goods exchanges in the next 5-year period.

CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATES POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON REAPPOINTMENT

LD042044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1660 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegram to Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, congratulating him on his reappointment to the post of minister of foreign affairs.

KROPAC WRITES ON KURDISH SITUATION IN IRAN

AU041717 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 2 April on page 6 carries the 700-word fourth and last part of Zdenek Kropac's article "Crossroads of the Iranian Revolution," entitled "Thunder in the Kurdish Mountains." After commenting on the "hermetically sealed-off" narrow mountain zone of the Kurds, and the "pointed indifference and silence" with which the Kurds treated the Iranian elections and the referendum, Kropac elaborates on Mulla Mustapha Barzani's role in the Kurdish movement, calling him "a legendary Kurdish leader" and noting that after his death, "some even said that he had been the brake on the Kurdish liberation movement. He had not hesitated to reconcile himself even with the shah and to join in with Israel, as well as the Americans." Citing Joachim Loewer in the FRG periodical STERN, Kropac notes that "Khomeyni's revolution...had swindled the Kurds of their share" and of their hopes for self-administration, bringing the fanatical "Revolution Guards" into their area instead. Kropac adds: "The Kurds hated the Revolution Guards, and an uprising began--with arms from the vestiges of the old shah army...

"From the very moment Barzani died and was buried on the rocky headland some way from the Iraqi border, when the shackled and slumbering forces were released, Kordestan again began to seethe. Barzani's place was taken by 'Abd ar-Rahman Qasemlu, in the function of secretary general of the Democratic Party of Kordestan, and Sheik Ezzadin Hoseyni became head of the church. The old pains and old longings were revived.

"The day we met, in a certain apartment in Tehran, with one of the Central Committee members of the Tudeh Party, it was impossible to avoid mentioning the question of Iranian Kordestan. He said: The tragedy of the Kurds is that in all the countries they live in, they live in areas rich in crude oil; and none of the countries in question will give up those areas, neither in the burning present, nor in the distant future. The complicated nature of Iran lies in the problem of every multinational state: The fear that the severance of one of the minorities must necessarily evoke a chain reaction; the fear of what would remain of Iran, where there live up to several dozen ethnic groups and nationalities--the number of their citizens surpasses the Persian population proper."

After enumerating the various ethnic groups, Kropac describes the reportage of Iranian journalist (Reza Deqati) in the French periodical Paris MATCH, reprinted by the periodical IRAN WEEK and showing the execution of Kurdish fighters by the Revolution Guards. Kropac then elaborates on the failure of present minister Darvish Foruhar, sent to Kordestan by the Revolution Council of the Islamic revolution on a good will mission, stating: "He returned without the least hope. His Kurdish brothers, irritated by unfulfilled promises and the harsh measures of the Revolution Guards, withdrew into the inaccessible mountains, where nobody can pursue them. They waited for winter, which became their best ally.

"And the fighting there continues, without hope of an early solution. Taking into account certain Kurdish actions, the government is afraid of separatism and believes that the sum total of Kurdish demands goes beyond the framework of autonomy."

Kropac concludes by describing his departure from Iran and the view he had of Iranian Kordestan, "constantly full of unrest, rebellion and distant hopes. The burning problem of the Iranian revolution."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND PUBLISHES SED MAY DAY 1980 SLOGANS

AU021042 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Apr 80 p 1 AU

["SED Central Committee Slogans on May Day 1980"]

[Text] 1. Long live May Day, the militant day of the international workers class!
2. Long live May Day--forward to the 10th SED Congress!
3. Greetings to the working people of all countries on May Day!
4. Onward to new successes in the struggle for peace and socialism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism!
5. Long live the GDR workers class and its leading force--the SED!
6. The SED program--guideline for our actions!
7. Greetings and thanks to all the working people, the builders of socialism in the GDR!
8. All strength for the consolidation of the socialist fatherland--the GDR!
9. Fraternal greetings to the Soviet people and its leading force--the party of Lenin!
10. On the 35th anniversary of the liberation from fascism; thanks to the Soviet people and their glorious army!
11. The firm alliance with the Soviet Union--the basis of our successful progress!
12. We greet the peoples of the socialist fraternal countries!
13. Twenty five years of the Warsaw Pact! The stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is!
14. Forward on the path to socialist economic integration within CEMA!
15. We are implementing our program of full employment, the people's prosperity, growth and stability!
16. Higher working productivity--basic condition for further progress in city and country!
17. Long live the Free German Trade Union Federation!
18. For the benefit of all of us: High performance in socialist competition!
19. Greater benefit from every mark, every working hour, every gram of material!
20. Good quality of work, high results in production! All our strength for the implementation of the main task!
21. Towards a high increase in our national economy's performance through consistent rationalization!
22. Workers, scientists, engineers! Accelerate the scientific-technical progress by your ideas and deeds!
23. Innovators and inventors! Towards modern technologies and greater economic growth with your initiatives!
24. Working people in city and country! Fight for a more economical use of materials and energy!
25. Construction workers! Implement the housing construction program with high efficiency and quality!
26. Cooperative peasants! Secure high yields and performance for the people's benefit by the effective use of the existing funds!
27. Workers of the socialist agricultural, forestry and foodstuff industry! Jointly with the cooperative peasants for the good supply of the people and of the industry with raw materials!
28. Working people of commerce! The good supply of the people--an important contribution to the implementation of the main task!
29. Staffers in our health and social services! Healthy and optimistic people--our humanist goal!
30. Working people of the transportation and communications sector! Secure high quality and efficiency in transportation and communications!
31. Scientists! Students! Strive for higher achievements in teaching, research and study!
32. Parents, teachers and educators! The goal of our joint work! The communist education of our youth!

33. Authors and artists! Enrich our socialist life with new work!
34. Athletes! For a high level of socialist physical training and sports! Forward to the games of the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow!
35. Greetings to the free German youth, the SED's support and combat reserve!
36. Young pioneers and Thaelmann pioneers! For peace and socialism--be ready!
37. Thanks to our women and mothers for their great achievements on the job and in the family!
38. Members of the National People's Army and the GDR border troops! United with our brothers in arms--always vigilant and combat-ready!
39. Members of the protection and security organs! Strengthen revolutionary vigilance--for high state security and state order!
40. Comrades of the workers class combat groups! Fulfill the 1980 combat assignment--fight for a high production performance and exemplary training results!
41. For the strengthening of the GDR's National Front, the tested alliance of all the people's forces!
42. With new deeds in the "join in" competition for the all-round strengthening of our republic!
43. Our greetings to the communist and workers parties everywhere in the world!
44. Long live and strengthen the unity of action of the international workers class in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism!
45. Long live the World Trade Union Federation!
46. Long live the World Peace Movement!
47. Peoples of the world! Strengthen the struggle for peace and disarmament, for peaceful coexistence and detente! A halt to the imperialistic arms race!
48. For peace and security in Europe--against NATO's missile plans!
49. Greetings to the German Communist Party, struggling undauntedly for the interests of the working people, for peace, democracy and socialism in the FRG!
50. Greetings to the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the spearhead for peace, democracy and socialism in West Berlin!
51. Long live the national and social liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America!
52. Our fraternal greetings and our solidarity to the heroic peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea!
53. Solidary support to the people of Afghanistan in their struggle to defend their revolution!
54. Solidarity greetings to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and all liberated countries progressing on the path of national independence and social progress!
55. Solidarity with the Arab peoples and the PLO in their struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East!
56. Greetings to independent Zimbabwe, our solidary support to the liberation struggle of the peoples in Namibia and in the south of Africa!
57. Our solidarity greetings to the struggling antifascists of Chile and all Latin American countries!
58. We demand freedom for all communists and patriots languishing in the dungeons of the reaction!
59. Long live proletarian internationalism!
60. Long live May Day 1980!

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON NICARAGUAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU042130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 80 p 2 AU

["Joint communique" on the GDR visit of an official delegation from Nicaragua]

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers an official delegation of the Government of the National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), headed by Moises Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and by the FSLN national leadership members Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, minister of the interior, and Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, minister of national defense, visited the GDR from 27 March to 2 April 1980.

The Nicaraguan delegation laid wreaths at the Berlin-Friedrichs Felde monument of socialists, and at the Berlin-Treptow monument of fallen Soviet heroes. They inspected the GDR state border at the Brandenburg Gate and the sights of the GDR capital.

At their visit of the VEB Elektroprojekt-und Anlaganbau works in Berlin-Marzahn, the working people of that enterprise extended to the Nicaraguan guests a cordial and enthusiastic welcome. At a subsequent meeting, the firm affinity and solidarity between the GDR people and the Nicaraguan people was demonstrated. The delegation also visited the wounded Nicaraguan patriots who are undergoing medical treatment in the GDR. The delegation thanked the doctors and nurses taking care of these patients for their devoted aid and care.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received the delegation for a friendly talk. The extensive exchange of opinions and experience between the representatives of the two parties and states centered on the discussion of questions concerning the further deepening and strengthening of bilateral relations based on friendship and close cooperation, as well as discussion of fundamental international problems.

Erich Honecker informed the Nicaraguan delegation of the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and of the current tasks in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. He paid tribute to the historical victory of the Nicaraguan people over the criminal Somoza dictatorship, and to the great successes in Nicaragua's national reconstruction under the leadership of the FSLN, the vanguard of Nicaragua's revolutionary forces. He assured the representatives of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN national leadership that the GDR would continue to give solid support to revolutionary Nicaragua, and declared the GDR's readiness to further expand and deepen dynamically and constructively developing bilateral relations, to mutual benefit.

On behalf of the Nicaraguan Government and the FSLN national leadership, the delegation thanked the SED, the government and the people of the GDR for the quick and effective solidarity aid in the struggle to overcome the consequences of 45 years of Somoza dictatorship and the war damages, and in the national reconstruction of Nicaragua. They declared their satisfaction over the good development of relations between the GDR and Nicaragua in the short time since the opening of diplomatic relations. They assessed the visit of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Managua in September 1979 as an expression of the close affinity between the two states.

The Nicaraguan delegation expressed its high appreciation of the outstanding achievements of the GDR people in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, and in shaping the developed socialist society under the leadership of the SED.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere of mutual trust and agreement on all questions discussed. Moreover, the Nicaraguan delegation was received for friendly talks by SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, GDR State Council deputy chairman and Council of Ministers chairman; Horst Sindermann, State Council deputy chairman and GDR People's Chamber chairman; Paul Verner, SED Central Committee secretary, and other prominent figures.

At the talks, both sides expressed their determination to continually expand and deepen to mutual advantage the cooperation between the two states and peoples in all fields, on the basis of strict compliance with the principles of equal rights, sovereignty, territorial integrity, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs, and thus to contribute to strengthening peace and social progress in the world. As a further step toward implementing those intentions, a trade agreement, a cultural agreement and a consular agreement between the GDR and the Republic of Nicaragua were signed, as well as an agreement between the FSLN and the SED. The sides exchanged drafts of an agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation with a view to opening negotiations on such an agreement.

Proceeding from the two sides' identity of views emerging from the discussion of basic international questions, the GDR and Nicaragua underscored that the current exacerbation of the international situation caused by the aggressive actions of imperialist and other reactionary forces requires the development of the peace struggle on the broadest scale, in order to prevent a return to the "cold war" in international relations. They regard the collaboration of the socialist states, the nonalined states, the national liberation movement, as well as all progressive forces as a token in the struggle for peace, social progress and national independence.

Both sides advocate the quick implementation of effective measures for arms limitation and disarmament. They support the proposals aimed at halting the production of all types of nuclear weapons and at a gradual reduction of existing stockpiles, as well as the conclusion of a treaty on a total and general ban of nuclear weapons tests. They emphatically call for the conclusion of an international treaty for strengthening the security guarantees for states not possessing nuclear weapons, and an agreement banning the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of states where such weapons have not been deployed to date.

The GDR and Nicaragua advocate the early convening of a world disarmament conference, and the conclusion of a world treaty on the renunciation of force in international relations. The GDR paid tribute to the treaty on the ban of nuclear weapons in Latin America, and to the Latin American states' initiative for contributing to safeguarding world peace by a reduction of conventional armament in the region.

Both sides agreed that the ratification of the SALT II treaty, signed by the USSR and the United States, and the annulment of the NATO missile decisions would help bring about new disarmament negotiations in line with the USSR proposals of 6 October 1979.

The GDR and Nicaragua stressed the inalienable requirement of strict compliace with the universal principles laid down in the UN Charter, and reaffirmed their readiness to consistently implement them and to undertake efforts to further increase the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining, safeguarding and strengthening world peace.

They resolutely opposed any attempt to misuse economic aid, including aid rendered via international bodies, as a means for political pressure and for undermining the independence and sovereignty of states. The GDR and Nicaragua support the preparations for, and the implementation of, the Madrid CSCE meeting, as well as the proposal of the socialist states for a multilateral conference for military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Both sides underlined the special importance of strict compliance with treaties between the socialist states and the FRG, as well as with the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, for a stable peace system in Europe.

The GDR congratulated Nicaragua on admission to the movement of nonalined states. Both sides value this movement as an important factor of world politics and welcome the positive results of the sixth summit meeting in Havana. The decisions adopted on that occasion, according to the two sides, contribute to strengthening peace, security and international detente as well as to strengthening the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

They support the peoples' striving to consolidate their political independence and socio-economic development, as well as the assertion of international economic relations based on equal rights.

The GDR and the Republic of Nicaragua declare their solidarity with the peoples of Latin America in their struggle for freedom, democracy, national independence and social progress. They welcome the results achieved so far in the decolonialization process in the Caribbean region, and support the right of these states to rally and unite their forces to assert their interests.

Both sides resolutely condemned any attempt by reactionary imperialist forces to prevent peoples from exerting their right to self-determination, their right to choose their road of development, and to exert control over their natural resources.

They demanded the immediate termination of fascist terror in Chile, Paraguay and other Latin American states and the restoration of democratic rights and freedoms for the peoples of these countries.

They specifically condemned the assassination of Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, as well as the numerous other crimes committed against the heroic people of El Salvador in the struggle for its self-determination. Both sides reaffirmed their fraternal affinity with the Republic of Cuba.

The GDR and Nicaragua emphatically condemned the maneuvers of imperialist and reactionary forces which, in connection with the events in Afghanistan, have caused an exacerbation of the international situation.

The two sides valued the heroic struggle waged by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for the consolidation of their independence, national reconstruction and defense of their sovereignty. They regard the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council as the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people that is authorized to represent its country at the United Nations and other organizations and forums.

The GDR and Nicaragua resolutely denounce the hegemonist, expansionist course of the Chinese leadership, which constitutes a serious danger for peace and the peoples' security.

The GDR and the Republic of Nicaragua congratulate the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe on its overwhelming victory in the recent elections. At the same time, they reaffirm their solidarity support for all the peoples in southern Africa struggling for their freedom and independence. They particularly demand that independence be granted to the Namibian people, and that power be handed over to their legitimate representative, SWAPO.

The two sides denounce the apartheid policy of the South African racist regime and its aggressive acts against neighboring states.

The GDR and Nicaragua endorse a just and durable peace in the Middle East, and the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 as well as the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly of their right to establish a state of their own under PLO leadership. In doing so, they proceed from the fact that separate agreements only aggravate the situation in the region and have made more difficult a final solution of the conflict.

Both sides highly value the results achieved in the talks and negotiations. They assessed the talks as a contribution to the further fruitful development of bilateral relations and to the strengthening of action unity in the struggle against imperialist aggression and interference, and for a policy for the benefit of their peoples in the service of peace and social progress.

The Nicaraguan delegation thanked their hosts for the extremely friendly reception and cordial hospitality accorded them in the GDR.

By order of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and of the FSLN leadership, the delegation invited a GDR party-state delegation for an official visit to the Republic of Nicaragua. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

DEFENSE MINISTER, SOVIET GENERAL VIEW ARMY EXERCISE

AU050737 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 80 p 1 AU

["Exercise of Comrades in Arms: Army Generals Hoffmann and Ivanovskiy at Demonstration Exercise"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--With the building of a friendship bridge, engineers of the National People's Army and of the Soviet Army completed a joint demonstration exercise at a troop training ground on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. Comparing performances in the building of emergency bridges, the units of the two fraternal armies involved displayed their high military skill and again reaffirmed their close comradeship in arms. Also present at the joint exercise were Deputy National Defense Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler and Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach as well as Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of political administration of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

ADN INTERVIEWS AFGHAN PEACE ORGANIZATION OFFICIAL

LD061933 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul (ADN correspondent)--Afghanistan regards the determined struggle for peace in the region and in the world as an important factor for its further development. Mahmud Barialay, who is responsible for the Afghanistan peace organization, said in an ADN interview that "for Afghanistan, the peace struggle has a national and international aspect." The country wants to put an early end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan by the bands infiltrated and supported by imperialism.

Afghanistan stands "firmly at the side of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world in striving for peace, calm and security in the Middle East." This concern also determined the request for military assistance from the Soviet Union, which in no way represented interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Mahmud Barialay, who is a member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of the Revolutionary Council, pointed to the international activity of the Afghanistan peace organization over the past few weeks. Recently, for example, an Afghan delegation took part in the Asian peace conference in Delhi. Barialay also said that an AAPSO conference would be held in Kabul this summer.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES SED OFFICIALS

AU0507 44 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 80 p 7 AU

["Military Political Forum in Zerbst on National Defense: Col Gen Fritz Streletz on Securing Peace"]

[Text] Zerbst (ADN)--Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the main staff of the National People's Army, addressed 400 officials of the SED and the other parties united in the GDR's National Front, teachers and applicants for military professions at a forum in Zerbst.

In his speech, he noted that the new round of the arms race on the part of the United States and NATO is aimed at achieving military superiority over the states of the socialist community. Under the disguise of the so-called threat by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member states, the political-ideological influence on the imperialist armed forces focuses more than ever on justifying the war of aggression in the interest of imperialist class aims.

In this context, he recalled the senseless destruction of the city of Zerbst by Anglo-American bombers 35 years ago, and assessed this act as an example of imperialist demonstration of power immediately before the German people's liberation from fascism.

All these facts reaffirm how necessary realistic guarantees are for the collective military protection of socialism and peace. The combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact will continue to maintain their fighting strength and combat-readiness at the required level in the eighties. In doing so, perfecting the GDR's national defense will always remain an all-social concern, he said.

SINDERMANN, SED DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO JAPAN

LD041922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1334 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Osaka--The delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, led by its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, visited on Friday the steelworks of the Nippon Steel Corporation in Sakai and the Matsushita electric enterprise for color television sets in Ibaragi. After 3 days of talks in Tokyo, the delegation left for Osaka on Thursday evening. The visit to Japan by the People's Chamber delegation will end on Sunday following a tour of Kyoto.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD061402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0848 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Osaka--The delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, headed by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, ended its 5-day visit to Japan today. It was given a cordial send-off at Osaka Airport by Chozo Akiyama, vice president of the Japanese Upper Chamber, and Noatsuga Nabeshima, chairman of the Japan-GDR parliamentary friendship group in the Upper Chamber.

At a reception given by the Upper Chamber on Saturday, Horst Sindermann said that the meetings had been marked by great mutual understanding. There had been complete agreement in the main question of our time--to do everything possible for the preservation of peace.

In his toast, Chozo Akiyama said he was convinced that the visit by the parliamentary delegation had furthered and deepened the cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the GDR and Japan.

EDUCATION COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH LAOS SIGNED

LD061410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1109 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Vientiane--The GDR Ministry for University and Technical Schools Affairs and the Lao Ministry for Information, Propaganda, Culture and Tourism have signed an agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance, which envisages GDR help in the training of students and teachers in Laos in the period 1980 to 1985.

INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES GOETTING

LD052015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Delhi--Indian Vice President Mohammed Hidayatullah received Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of State Gerald Goetting in Delhi today. Both parties expressed their satisfaction that bilateral relations were developing in a stable way in all spheres. They underlined the danger of imperialist attempts to alter the military balance in NATO's favor in Europe tnrough the Brussels missile decision and, through the strengthened military presence of imperialist forces in the Indian Ocean, to threaten the sovereignty of the countries of this region. Hidayatullah and Geotting stressed the determination of their peoples and countries to step up their joint efforts for safeguarding peace, the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament.

EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH SRV SIGNED IN HANOI

LD041858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Hanoi (ADN correspondent)--Agreements between the ministries of higher and vocational education of the GDR and Vietnam were signed today, at the end of a visit by a GDR delegation of experts. The delegation, which stayed in Vietnam several days, was headed by Minister Prof Hans Joachim Boehme. The government agreements cover the exchange and acceptance of graduates, students and pupils at vocational training schools, as well as the reciprocal recognition of education certificates, academic degrees and titles.

The GDR delegation was received for a friendly talk by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and vice premier. On behalf of his government, Giap expressed high appreciation for the GDR's assistance in the education sector over many years. He stressed the need for a further deepening of bilateral scientific cooperation.

MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES DANISH CP CONGRESS

LD042004 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] One of today's speakers at the 26th congress of the Danish Communist Party was Erich Mueckenberger, who heads the delegation of the SED Central Committee. In his greetings address, the member of the Politburo paid tribute to the common attitude of both parties toward Soviet assistance to Afghanistan. The policy of intensified confrontation pursued by the United States is due to those imperialist forces whose aggressive plans were endangered by detente. By heating up international conflicts, they want to divert attention from the deepening crisis in their own countries. They will never succeed in their intention of altering the military equilibrium. In its path stands the community of socialist states, of which the GDR is a part.

LEADERS GREET HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU050750 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, and to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic:

On the 35th anniversary of the Hungarian peoples' liberation from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army we extend to you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and fraternal Hungarian people the most heartfelt greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee, GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people.

The historic liberation feat of the USSR 35 years ago also gave the Hungarian people an opportunity to abolish the outdated exploitation system and bring about fundamental social transformations. Under the leadership of its combat tested Marxist-Leninist party, the workers class, together with all the country's progressive forces, established a new, socialist Hungary. It is with justified pride that the Hungarian working people view the results they have achieved in the constant consolidation of the socialist state power and in perfecting the socialist democracy, in developing the national economy in a planned manner and in enhancing the material-cultural living standard. Dear comrades, we congratulate you from the bottom of our hearts on these gains which also fill the GDR citizens with respect and esteem.

We are certain that the communists and all working people of your country, armed with the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, will continue to successfully advance on the proven path of establishing the developed socialist society. In doing so they are also making a significant contribution to strengthening the socialist community of states.

We know ourselves to be at one in our firm determination to counter, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal states, the policy of confrontation of the most aggressive imperialist circles with our common policy of peace, security and international cooperation.

Dear comrades, it fills us with sincere satisfaction to be able to note on the occasion of your national holiday that the fraternal relations between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are comprehensively and fruitfully developing in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid of 24 March 1977. The close militant alliance between the SED and the MSZMP provides the decisive guarantee for the further deepening of the inviolable friendship and comradely cooperation among our two states and peoples.

Dear Hungarian comrades, we wish you, all the communists of your country and the entire Hungarian fraternal people, much success in implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress for the further fashioning of the developed socialist society and combine with this our best wishes for good health and personal well-being.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS DANISH CP CONGRESS

AU041457 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the 26th Party Congress of the Danish CP which opens in Copenhagen today:

The SED Central Committee extends the fraternal militant greetings of the GDR communists to the 26th Party Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark.

True to the tested traditions of the common struggle of the revolutionary workers movement in our two countries and the friendship among our parties, the SED stands firmly by the side of the Danish Communist Party in solidaristic affinity.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, the communist and workers parties, as well as with all peace-loving forces, our two parties are actively working for securing peace, continuing detente, the termination of the arms race and for general and complete disarmament. This policy agrees with the vital interests of the peoples of our planet and is being supported by increasingly more people.

The Danish Communist Party resolutely endorses the action unity of the communist movement in the spirit of the action targets of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties and opposes the fierce anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns. In doing so it makes an important contribution to the struggle against the dangerous policy of confrontation of the aggressive imperialist quarters, to defending international detente and security.

Being aware of the high responsibility that we communists are shouldering, our two parties have further strengthened their close militant alliance on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The SED wishes the Danish Communist Party new successes in strengthening its fighting strength and in developing the action unity of the workers class in the struggle for peace and progress.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SWEDISH CP CONGRESS

AU041430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee addresses the following telegram, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the party congress of the Workers Communist Party of Sweden:

The SED Central Committee extends to your party congress and to all members of the Workers Communist Party the fraternal greetings of the GDR communists. In view of the aggravation of the international situation by the aggressive imperialism the action unity of all communist and workers parties in the struggle for peace, detente, arms limitation and disarmament is a key issue of our times. By consistently repelling the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns, by spreading the truth about real socialism and by resolutely endorsing the cooperation among all peace forces the Workers Communist Party is making an important contribution to the peoples' anti-imperialist struggle. The SED wishes success to your party congress in defending the social and national interests of the Swedish workers class, in the struggle for democracy, social progress and for the peoples' life in peace and security.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS PANAMA CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU050740 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee conveys most heartfelt congratulations to the People's Party of Panama on its 50th founding anniversary. The greetings message signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, reads as follows:

The SED Central Committee extends to you most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the vanguard of your working people, the People's Party of Panama. The communists of our country are watching with deep sympathy and solidaristic interest the consistent struggle of the People's Party of Panama for asserting national sovereignty and for the defense of the working peoples' political and social rights. The decisions of your recently concluded sixth party congress are pointing a clear-cut road to the workers class, peasants and to all democratic and patriotically minded forces of Panama in order to continue the course of progressive social-economic transformations despite the plots and increasing pressure by imperialism and the local reaction.

Dear comrades, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity which has marked the fraternal relations of many years between our parties, we wish you new successes in strengthening the ranks of your party, in solving your tasks for the the benefit of the people of Panama and of our common cause.

WEST BERLINERS DETAINED ON SMUGGLING CHARGE

AU050752 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 80 p 7 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 31 March 1980 GDR customs organs apprehended and detained at the GDR Drewitz border crossing point (West) Berlin residents Joachim Schdenleiter (Senat employee) and Hannelore Schmidt who had attempted to smuggle valuable china and other objects of art from the GDR into Berlin.

The perpetrators deliberately abused the agreed visitors' and transit traffic for the perpetration of their criminal acts. Investigative proceedings were initiated and arrest warrants issued. The objects of art as well as the automobiles used for the criminal act--a Ford car with police license plate No B-R 6834 and a VW polo car with police license plate No B-PZ 876--were impounded.

HORIZONT CRITICIZES FRG GULF NAVAL EXERCISE

LD051242 Hamburg DPA in German 1047 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--HORIZONT, the East Berlin weekly, which is closely connected with the GDR Foreign Ministry, has sharply criticized the 3-month training voyage in the Indian Ocean, starting at the end of April, by two of the Federal Navy's missile destroyers. Information Bureau West said today the paper was of the opinion "that the Bonn 'gunboat strategy' novices were not just being provocative but were in fact experimenting with seeing how far NATO's field of operation could be extended southward." "Mr Apel's 'floating array' is to join the largest fleet concentration ever assembled by NATO powers. The reason behind this entire demarche is oil. It is no coincidence that shortly after the Federal Navy had given its "all-highest blessing" to the "Destroyers Southward Operation," a NATO planning group began hatching possible military measures for gulf security.

BRIEFS

LEIPZIG DEPUTY COMMANDER--Maj Gen Heinz Bilan, deputy chief of the Leipzig Military District and chief of the political administration, gave a speech at a military political conference of the Leipzig Bezirk Executive of the National Democratic Party. Maj Gen H. Bilan spoke about the aggressive plans of NATO maneuvers in the fall of 1979. [East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 28 Mar 80 p 3 AU]

SRI LANKA CP CONGRESS--The delegation of the SED Central Committee under the leadership of Johannes Chemnitzer, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Neubrandenburg Bezirk leadership, which had attended the 11th National Congress of the Sri Lanka Communist Party, left Colombo for home on Monday. The delegation had another meeting with leading communist party representatives before its departure. Problems related to cooperation among the two parties were discussed in friendly talks. General Secretary K.P. Silva and Chairman Dr S.A. Wickremasinghe stressed that the participation of delegations from fraternal parties, including the SED, in the national congress is an incentive and inspiration for the Sri Lanka communists in their difficult struggle. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

LCY DELEGATION VISITS--A study delegation of the LCY Central Committee under the leadership of Zivan Marelj, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, paid a visit to the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. During its visit to Berlin and to Leipzig and Potsdam Bezirke, the delegation studied the SED's activities and experiences in the field of social policy. In comradely talks, Fritz Brock, member of the Central Auditing Commission and head of the SED Central Committee department for trade unions and social policy, briefed the Yugoslav guests about results and problems related to implementing the sociopolitical program of the Ninth SED Congress. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST MILITARY PARADE MARKS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD041410 [Editorial Report LD] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 0855 GMT on 4 April carries a live relay of the military parade held in Budapest on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

The announcer describes the scene, noting the troops are lined up in the parade square in exemplary order, and include soldiers of the army, workers guards and frontier guards. There are 51,000 invited guests in the grandstands and many tens of thousands are standing along the parade route. The announcer says the event reflects the preparedness of the armed forces as regards technical standards, training and discipline and that the forces are successfully engaged in implementing the defense policy of the party and the government. They are ready to meet their national and internationalist obligations any time, in close unity with the other Warsaw Pact armed forces.

Bugle calls signal the arrival of Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense. The band plays and Maj. Gen Lajos Morocz, the parade commander, reports to him. General Czinege greets the troops: "Good day, comrades." In reply the troops wish him good health. Then Czinege responds: "I salute you on the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation."

"The minister of defense then reviews the students of the school of noncommissioned officers, the garrison regiment, the battalions of honor of the motorized riflemen's section leaders, the frontier and workers guards." The announcer points out that "further on there are the battalions of honor of paratroops, more motorized riflemen and units of artillery, rocket, anti-aircraft artillery, home air defense rocket and tank forces."

Maj Gen Tibor Sardi of the engineers, reviewing the development of army equipment since the last parade in 1975 says: "We have basically a military technology standardized in the units of the Warsaw Pact, in which some equipment evolved and manufactured in Hungary can be found."

At 0908 Defense Minister Czinege addresses the troops. His speech is followed at 0915 by the national anthem and a 12-gun salute. The troops then take up their positions for the march past.

At 0922 the announcer continues: "The march past starts with the honor division commanded by Maj Gen Sandor Simon who has been in military service since 1949 and is a candidate of military science. The honor division is headed by the officers battalion of honor of the Miklos Zrinyi military academy."

"Next follows the honor battalion of students of the Lajos Kossuth military college."

"The members of the next honor battalion are students of the Mate Zalka military technical college," and these are followed by "the company of honor consisting of students of the Gyorgy Kilian air force technical college.

"The subunits of the military colleges are followed by an honor battalion of students of schools for noncommissioned officers." "The garrison regiment is next followed by an honor battalion of students of the army school for corporals." These units are "followed by the honor battalion of the frontier guards." "Next the workers guards, dressed in steel blue uniforms, march past."

At 0928 the announcer describes the fly past of military aircraft: "Helicopters appear first; for the first time the public can see the MIL-24 combat helicopters. These camouflaged flying combat vehicles give most effective support to land troops. Their streamlined shape and retractable landing gear give them high speeds. Because of their fearsome deck weapons they are nicknamed flying tanks. A multibarrelled machinegun is situated in the front of the helicopter and missiles against ground targets are under the wing stumps. The deck weapons assure very high precision fire power. This new combat vehicle with its specific flying qualities, that is with forward and backward movement at very low speed, hovering on the spot, fast vertical rise and descent, is an extremely effective supporter of the ground forces." "Lt Col Gyula Papay, with 31 years of service, leads the unit of MIL-8 helicopters."

"The MIG-23's have now arrived, fighter aircraft with strangely shaped wings. We have not seen them before in Hungary; they are on show for the first time. The variable geometry of the wings enables the supersonic MiG-23 interceptor fighter aircraft to carry out a high degree of maneuvers in safety. If necessary it can fly with almost straight wings at low altitude and speed, but it can also fly at twice the speed of sound at high altitudes, when its wings are placed almost completely along its fuselage." The announcer then points out the appearance of "modernized MiG-21's which had earlier been attached to the army."

The announcer then returns to describing the military parade, saying that in the square the "cavalcade of the motorized honor division leads in light cross-country cars, followed by tracked, tank-shaped combat vehicles for riflemen. They can travel over rough terrain, are heavily armed and float in water. With its gun and armor piercing rockets it can destroy hostile tanks and other combat vehicles. The riflemen are placed under hermetically sealed towers, protected from nuclear and chemical weapons and their radiation and poison effect. At the same time the soldiers can make effective use of their hand weapons."

The announcer then draws attention to "armored transport vehicles designed and built in Hungary. These vehicles are highly mobile, protected by armor and have strong fire power." The announcer then notes: "The paratroopers have also marched past; most of them started training in the parachutists clubs of the Hungarian Defense Association and joined the army as experienced parachutists."

The announcer next describes "the arrival of three fighter aircraft flying low over the parade square, rising vertically, flying upside down and forming a rose-shaped pattern in the sky. While flying vertically, the planes fold their wings and take on a near-rocket shape. Their speed, too, is at least that of rockets."

The announcer then says: "The units of motorized riflemen are followed by field artillery." He then asks General Sardi a series of questions, beginning as follows: "We can now see antitank missiles. Why has their significance increased so much lately?"

General Sardi: "This is because of all armor-piercing weapons, the guided missiles are the most effective means of combatting armored vehicles. They are able to destroy moving targets at a distance of a few kilometers and the explosive warhead of the missile can pierce armor deveral hundred millimeters thick."

Question: "After the towed guns self-propelled howitzers are now rolling by. In what way do they indicate progress as against their towed counterparts?

Answer: The 122-mm howitzer, built on a tracked base, is much more mobile than the towed one. It has a high degree of maneuverability, can travel cross-country and floats in water, so it is able to follow troops in combat. It can be quickly and easily made ready for firing and its attendant personnel and ammunition are protected by armor."

Question: "We often hear that the most effective weapons of field artillery are artillery missiles. What is the explanation for this?"

Answer: "In substance it is their firepower and range which are much greater than those of barrelled artillery pieces. The missiles are launched in series with high firepower; the 40 missiles leave the launcher within 20 seconds. Of the long-range artillery missiles the tactical missile is outstanding; it is guided over a considerable stretch of its trajectory and is launched in a vertical position. For this reason the ballistic trajectory takes the planned course and the precision of homing is very great even at a distance of several hundred kilometers. The vehicles carrying the missiles are also used as launchers."

The announcer ends this interview with General Sardi at 0934 and then notes: "The meaning of artillery has considerably widened during the past decades. Now the 40-barrel self-propelled rocket launchers, popularly called the successors of the Katyushas, are going by; they can launch 40 rockets in 20 seconds with a range far greater than that of conventional artillery. These vehicles can move easily over rough terrain, are highly mobile and moments after stopping are ready to fire."

The announcer then continues describing the parade: "The parade of tactical rocketeers continues the sequence. Next I see operational tactical rocketeers." The announcer then asks a question of an unidentified interlocutor, after first pointing out the greater use of rockets, particularly in air defense.

Question: "What is the explanation of this?"

Answer: "It is general knowledge that military aviation in the past decades has undergone enormous development. The maneuverability of planes and helicopters that support the fighting by land troops has increased. They have been equipped with the newer, longer-range, highly important, guided and unguided deck rockets. It is obvious that this can only be balanced with the increase of the effectiveness of air defense weapons. The biggest advantage of air defense rockets, as against the (?tube-type) air defense and artillery weapons, is their complete guidability; imagine this as if the rocket moved inside a tube, the end of which reached the flying target. As a consequence of guidability, it is possible with this rocket to achieve a much bigger strike probability than with the tube-type air defense artillery weapons."

The announcer then questions an unidentified brigadier general.

Question: "Comrade brigadier general, are there any new weapons among the (?home) air defense rockets?"

Answer: "Our air defense system has proved itself well. We have at our disposal rockets of such effective range that we can successfully engage in battle in every possible altitude zone against an attacking plane."

Question: "Could it happen that sooner or later, in air defense, guns will be superseded?"

Answer: "Yes, in practice this has already happened, for the guns of the home air defense cannot follow the development of offensive aircraft. They cannot hold their own in fighting against planes that go faster than the speed of sound, above a height of 8 or 10 kilometers. Compared to this, the home air defense rockets that are now going past can annihilate any aircraft."

The announcer then describes the parade of armored vehicles, after which he continues his interview: Question: "Let us obtain a few technical explanations. The mechanized honor division is closed up by the armored vehicle subunits. Among the armored cars in the parade we see for the first time what is considered to be one of the most modern types in the world--the Soviet T-72. Comrade brigadier general, please explain to our listeners the more important characteristics of this type of armoured car."

Answer: "The parade is led by a T-72 armored car; this is followed by the T-55's, then there are more T-72's. These really are the [word indistinct] of international military-technological special literature. They are outstandingly modern armored cars. This assessment was given to it on the basis of three of its characteristics: its fire-power, its agility and its immunity. Its 125-mm gun is a deterrent weapon. Special attention is deserved by the fact that even while in motion it can be fired at a set target. This is made possible by its vertical and horizontal gun stabilizer. The stabilizer keeps the gun in the set direction, regardless of whether the armored vehicle tilts sideways or lengthways while crossing obstacles.

"The combat worthiness of the T-72 is increased by the fact that, once the target is known, the ballistic elements can be determined fairly quickly and accurately, and further by the fact that the vehicle is also suited for night fighting. The commander and the driver are both equipped with night-vision instruments."

Question: "What is meant, comrade brigadier general, by the expression night-vision instrument?"

Answer: "It is very difficult to answer a question like that at a time such as this. I could say briefly that they are equipped with instruments that have (?picture) transforming tubes which function in the infra red wavelength domain. To continue the evaluation further, I would like to say that the vehicle, because of a fairly high ground clearance has an outstanding cross-country capacity. It can be adapted in a short time for underwater crossings because of the shape of the body and tower of the armored vehicle. Because of its low structure, it makes a difficult target for the enemy. Its armor plating and its hermetic seals protect the operating staff against the effects of enemy fire and radiation. On the basis of this I can claim that the T-72's are outstanding versions of their type."

The parade ends at 0950 with the playing of military music.

Further on Military Parade

LD042024 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, April 4 (MTI)--Hungary's armed forces--the units of the Hungarian People's Army, the frontier guard and the workers militia--marked the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation, April 4, by a spectacular parade Friday morning in Budapest.

Seated on the grandstand were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Aczel, Sandor Gaspar, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Laszlo Marothy, Lajos Mehes, Karoly Nemeth, Istvan Sarlos, members of the HSWP Political Committee; Janos Brutyo, chairman of the HSWP Central Control Committee; Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly; and several other high-ranking officials.

Other guests on the grandstand included Z.M. Kruglova, head of the visiting delegation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the union; Colonel-General Yuriy Naumenko, representative to Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty united armed forces; and Colonel-General Vladimir Sivenck, commander of the Soviet Southern Army troops temporarily stationed in Hungary.

Czinege Addresses Military Parade

LD041148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0908 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Speech by Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense, at Budapest military parade marking 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary--live]

[Text] Hungarian soldiers, border guards, worker guards, noncommissioned officers, subofficers, ensigns, officers, generals, esteemed comrades, dear guests: In the name of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I greet you on the 35th anniversary of our homeland. On our greatest national festival I greet with esteem our working class, our peasantry, our intelligentsia, our working people.

It is an honor for us that our armed forces can greet with a military parade the day of the historic turn of our people's destiny, of the birth of our liberty.

Comrades, the heroic army of the Soviet Union, 3 and 1/2 decades ago, fulfilling its internationalist mission, liberated our beloved homeland from the hated rule of fascist occupiers and their Hungarian henchmen. The road of national, social advance opened up before our people. Our people owe an eternal gratitude to the fraternal Soviet people, their heroic soldier sons, for the huge sacrifices they made for our liberation.

We thank with honest esteem of the fighters of the Bulgarian, Yugoslav and Romanian armies, who fought on the side of the Soviet Army for our homeland's liberation. We salute the memory of our revolutionary and freedom-fighter predecessors, the fighters of the workers movement and antifascist struggles, the Hungarian patriots who sacrificed their lives for social progress. With profound respect we lower the banner of reverence in memory of the heroic dead who rest in the soil of our homeland and who fell for our people's freedom.

Dear comrades, our people has turned to good effect the experiences gained in its many centuries of freedom struggles, the favorable historical possibilities of the period before the 3 and 1/2 decades. With the leadership of our revolutionary party it carried to victory the cause of socialism in our homeland, created and strengthened the power of the workers.

Our working class, our peasantry, our intelligentsia, our entire people work in close political unity, with deep conviction, for the realization of the objectives outlined in our party's program declaration and strengthened by the 12th congress. The armed forces and units of the Hungarian People's Republic, united with the working people, in good mutual cooperation, are fulfilling creditably their honorable duties to our socialist homeland, our people.

In our society the unity of the construction and defense of socialism is becoming ever more complete, as is the disciplined and competent fulfillment of the accompanying duties. Comrades, the 12th congress also drew our attention to the fact that the forthcoming tasks will have to be solved in circumstances that are more difficult and complex than hitherto. International imperialism is waging a persistent attack to reverse the wheel of history. The aggressive circles which are interested in stepping up the arms race, the forces opposing international detente, are making further attempts to upset the balance between the two world systems, to gain their own military superiority. With their irresponsible political steps they stir up international conflicts. Our socialist homeland, our people, are an active participant in the great camp of the forces that struggle for a more beautiful, happier future for mankind. It is our conviction that the world's peace-loving forces, by increasingly joining forces, by stepping up their active stand, are able to preserve the direction of peace, of detente, to strengthen international security.

The Hungarian People's Republic, in alliance with the Soviet Union, with the fraternal socialist countries, fights consistently to remove the new obstacles thrown in the path of detente. In the spirit of internationalism, we are increasingly joining forces with the communist and worker parties, with the world's progressive forces. In the interest of preserving our socialist achievements and peace, of securing the fundamental conditions for the creative work of our peoples, drawing our lesson from the grave historic experiences, it is our duty, arising from the concrete international situation, to increase further, together with the Soviet Union and the other member states of the Warsaw Pact, the effectiveness of our joint defense alliance--which is nearing its quarter century jubilee--and the strike capability of our united armed forces. In this spirit we are further strengthening our national defense, our armed forces, and are developing our people's army.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests, on the 35th anniversary of the birth of our freedom and independence, it fills us with pride that, with the leadership of our revolutionary party, we are progressing with self-confidence on the road of the realization of our great national objective, the developed socialist society. It is our firm conviction that our working people, even in the more difficult circumstances will, in the spirit of the resolution of the 12th congress, solve, realize, the tasks that face us in the years ahead. We believe in the struggle of our cause, because we are advancing together with Soviet Union, with the fraternal socialist countries, with every follower of progress and peace.

Long live 4 April, our greatest national festival, everlasting glory to the heroes who fell in the battles waged for our liberation. Long live the everlasting friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, the unity of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, and long may they flourish. Long live the solidarity of the forces of socialism, progress and peace. Long live our working people and their destined leader, the MSZMP. Long live our beloved homeland, the Hungarian People's Republic. Forward.

MEHES ADDRESSES YOUTH PARADE 4 APRIL

LD041844 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0945 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Speech by Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, before the parade of young people of Budapest following the military parade marking the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, in Budapest--live]

[Text] Dear girls and boys, dear celebrating young people:

In the name of the central and Budapest committees of the MSZMP, of our government, I greet you gladly on the 35th anniversary of our homeland's liberation, on the biggest festival in the history of the Hungarian people. In you we greet our youth and in you we greet the future.

Together we celebrate this birthday, we the different generations, but we know that our memories are not identical. Someone who lived through the 55 days of the struggle that was waged for the liberation of Budapest cannot recall this day with the same emotions as someone who was born in Budapest after we had already presented to the country the beautiful, slender, shimmering Elizabeth Bridge, which replaced the bridges blown up by the fascists.

We cannot think of the day 35 years ago in the same way, but we must all remember with the same respect the heroes who sacrificed their blood and their lives for the freedom of the Hungarian people. We remember with gratitude and respect the peoples of the Soviet Union, who carried the main burden of the struggle against fascism. We bow our heads before the memorial of Hungarian antifascist fighters. Thanks and gratitude to the sons of the peoples who fought for our freedom.

My friends, you are the daughters and sons of a country which, in true friendship with the Soviet Union, with the peoples of the countries building socialism, in solidarity with the world's progressive forces, has been building socialism for 3 decades.

Our party's 12th congress spoke about and for you. This congress also called you to the battle for our future. Its message was: Come with us, and together we shall carry socialism to victory. We, the different generations living here and now are and will be responsible together for the present and future of our socialist homeland. Just as 35 years ago the enthusiasm of the young generation was needed, the fire, determination and action of today's young generation is needed for the solution of the tasks that now face the nation.

The party congress message to you was: Be the staunch supporters of the ideal of socialism; accept the task, study, work, be daring; want finer, better and greater results than we have thus far attained, and let your faith be strong to do this.

People call you the youth of the age of peace. Be clever now, do everything now that you may never know what war is. I hope that you will find the path along which, proceeding responsibly, you can be most useful to our society and to yourselves. I hope that you will love and enrich our socialist homeland.

Long live the 35th anniversary of our homeland's liberation. Forward for the execution of the resolution of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

LEADERS ATTEND LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

ID052055 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 4 (MTI)--To mark the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic gave a reception in parliament Friday night. The event was attended by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Aczel, Sandor Gaspar, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Laszlo Marothy, Lajos Mehes, Karoly Nemeth and Istvan Sarlos, members of the HSWP Political Committee, as well as by Janos Kutyo, chairman of the Central Control Committee.

Present were several members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, a number of other leading political, economic and cultural figures, numerous outstanding workers and several heads and members of the diplomatic corps in Budapest.

Pal Losonczi welcomed those present at the cordial meeting.

SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD051646 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet guests who attended the festivities in Hungary on the occasion of 4 April have left Budapest. The AUCCTU delegation which was led by its secretary and who were received by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, also visited industrial and agricultural establishments. The Soviet trade union leaders presented decorations to 200 Hungarian workers. The delegation of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, led by Zinaida Kruglova, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Federation of Soviet Friendship Societies, also left Budapest for home. The guests attended celebrations in the capital city and in Eger.

OVARI, POZSGAY RETURN FROM MOSCOW VISIT

LD051640 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Miklos Ovari, member of the party Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay have arrived home from the USSR. They attended the celebration of our liberation anniversary in Moscow and the opening of the Hungarian cultural days.

SOVIET BLACK SEA UNITS CONCLUDE BUDAPEST VISIT

LD051634 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet river flotilla has said good-bye to the people of Budapest. The four units of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet were visited by several thousand residents of Budapest. The officers and men met many leaders of the party, the state and social organizations, as well as Hungarian veterans and soldiers. The Soviet flotilla will visit several other Danubian countries.

MSZMP'S GYENES LEAVES FOR DANISH CP CONGRESS

AU041440 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Apr 80 p 6 AU

[Unattributed report]

[Text] MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Andras Gyenes traveled to Copenhagen on Wednesday to attend the 26th Congress of the Danish Communist Party.

BRIEFS

CONSULAR AGREEMENT WITH VIETNAM--On Monday at the Disz Square guest house of the Foreign Ministry, Karoly Szarka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Nguyen Phu Soai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Budapest, exchanged documents confirming the consular agreement concluded on 11 October 1979 between the two countries. The agreement will come into effect on the 30th day following the day of the exchange of the document. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Apr 80 p 5 AU]

PZPR FIRST SECRETARY GIEREK ADDRESSES 2 APRIL SEJM SESSION

LD041450 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Apr 80 p 3 LD

["Text" of PZPR First Secretary Gierek's speech to the 2 April Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] May it please the Sejm, on 23 March in the general elections the Polish nation unambiguously expressed its support for the electoral program of the National Unity Front and its will to build a socialist fatherland. The results of the elections to the SEJM and voivodship people's councils are a convincing testimony to the unity of the public as concerns the most important issues connected with our country's development and future. At the same time the results of the elections constitute the highest moral imperative to strengthen and deepen this unity.

Citizen deputies, allow me on our behalf to take this opportunity to thank all our compatriots, all Polish men and women for the trust and honorable mandate given us. I would also like to express here my personal gratitude to the voters of the Sosnowiec constituency. I highly value their support.

I am convinced that everyone will spare no effort to discharge honestly the duties to the voters and the entire nation. In accordance with the solemn oath which we have just made, we will make sure that the Sejm's role in state and public life fully corresponds to the principles of the Constitution. We will make sure that our activities always serve solely the good of the working people and prosperity of the fatherland. All patriotic political and social trends, all classes and strata of the working people, professional groups, orientations that subscribe to various world views, all generations are represented in the Sejm. Representatives of our party, of the allied parties and nonparty members are in the Sejm. We have a good tradition of linking our unity in understanding and implementing the basic reasons of the state with an open, partnerlike discussion in the quest for the best solutions and decisions. In the current term of office we should continue to cherish and enrich this tradition. We should make sure that the laws passed by the Sejm are wise and just. We should make sure that our control is thorough and efficient, and that our bond with the public is alive and fruitful.

The principles of socialist democracy, of coparticipation and coresponsibility, initiative and discipline, discussion and unity of action are widely accepted by our public. Let us thus concentrate our efforts to insure that these principles are implemented in practice correctly and generally. Both in the Sejm and in all spheres of political and social life our party will strive for this in this spirit, to cooperate ever more closely with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, with nonparty members, with all those who hold dear the good of the fatherland.

Citizen deputies, we have a program for the further development of Poland, worked out on the basis of the wisdom and experience of the working people and all the nation. We are resolved to continue the political line of the seventies, meeting half way the difficult conditions and problems of the eighties at the same time. We will make this policy more precise by working out 5-year and annual plans for the country's socioeconomic development, laying down tasks for various spheres, setting in order the work of the state and the management of the economy.

More deliberations and discussions will be needed. However, persistent and disciplined work on implementing the agreements reached will be of decisive importance. The eighth congress has created a good political climate, characterized by thoughtful criticism and high requirements and, at the same time, by the desire and need for action. The elections made this climate universal. We should maintain and strengthen it. Our country has great material potential at its disposal. We have increased it and modernized it throughout the decade. Now everything depends on the correct utilization of this potential as the basis for further development and improvement of the nation's standard of life. [paragraph continues]

What is thus required is greater economic coordination and cost-conscious management of all resources, activization of the indigenous sources of scientific-technological progress, and deepening participation in the international division of labor.

We must concentrate efforts on the most important tasks for the development of the raw material base, for the solution of food and housing problems, for market and export production, for power industry and transport. The complexity of economic problems facing us arise to a considerable extent from factors independent of us but connected with the world economic situation and climatic conditions.

The influence of those factors is considerable; however, they do not justify all dislocations in production processes: incomplete exploitation of machinery and installations, delays in investments and shortages on the market. In many cases the causes of negative factors can be found in the attitude and actions of people. We have been facing more difficult objective conditions by proper changes in economic proportions, production structure, investment outlays, and the way of engaging forces and resources.

We expect that in this sphere the government will be penetrating and long-sighted in its analysis, will be decisive in action. At the same time we expect it with equal firmness and energy to develop work on eliminating subjective shortcomings and weaknesses. New times and conditions require changes in the way of thinking and in methods at all levels. Often they require new people, also. For a number of years our party has put to the fore the broadly understood matter of effectiveness in the whole national economy, in every sphere of state work and social life. It is time to bring it into practice. Everywhere a close accounting of social expenses must be enforced in relation to results achieved.

There is also a generally felt need for greater order, better organization, higher demands and greater responsibility. The fulfillment of these expectations depends on the government to be created by the Sejm and on the whole society. It is important that no one should pass passively by the cases of waste and dishonesty, and everybody should try to prevent all damage to common property.

Our party will give firm support to every action aimed at good husbandry, high quality, honest fulfillment of duty. We will see to it that all state authorities be determined and successful in maintaining and popularizing good initiative and good example, be penetrating and just in reaction to criticism, and firm and energetic in the eradication of evil. Civic involvement and coresponsibility, honest work and readiness to cooperate are today patriotic values, evidence of a real love for the fatherland.

Citizen deputies, we have done a great deal in the seventies in order to improve material living conditions for the people, to create and generalize a system of social allowances in accordance with socialist principles. Our policy will continue to focus on these matters.

But it must be said openly that in the present economic conditions a further increase of individual and social consumption will be difficult to achieve. We must thus attribute greater importance to more just distribution and rational utilization of all that is at our disposal. In the scale of values we give top priority to a comprehensive development of the nation and man, to socialist human relations and social justice, upbringing of morally and physically healthy young people, and to the happiness of the Polish family.

It is precisely those values that the eighth congress bore in mind when it was laying down the program of social policy. Four tasks comes to the fore: first, insuring that remuneration is better adjusted to the results of work, more effective action against an unfounded excessive differentiation of incomes; second, taking particular care for those social groups and families who live under difficult conditions; [paragraph continues]

Third, a constant improvement and leveling of opportunities in life measured in terms of access to the school, the trade, health services and housing; fourth, strengthening justice in the cadres and promotion policies, in the distribution of social benefits, in dealing with citizens' affairs by administration in everyday life.

We must attach greater importance than hitherto to other than material living conditions, to participation in cultural life, to constant shaping of social self-management, to the elimination of insensibility toward man's needs, bureaucracy, violation of moral and social norms, to the elimination of all that troubles people and hampers progress.

In all these spheres many social expectations can be fulfilled, and many of these afflictions can be eliminated without outlays, through improving the style of work, through wholeheartedness and selfless commitment. When expecting here the most from the state administration, we must bear in mind that the socialist quality of life depends on harmonious cooperation between the authorities and the society, on civic activeness, on the attitude of each man at work and at home, on his attitude toward those around him and toward his own family. Such attitudes are, of course, being shaped not with appeals but with a conscious and farsighted creation of favorable social mechanisms.

Bearing this view in mind, we must review legal acts and regulations, school curriculums and television programs, and the relationship at work. We must act in such a way that we may advance step by step toward a better, more noble life, more consistent with our ideals.

May it please the Sejm, when casting their votes for the program of the National Unity Front the voters expressed their complete approval of the foreign policy of our state. This policy has its roots in the most difficult years of World War II and stems from the traditions of Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms and from the victory over Hitlerism won with immense losses. It is thanks to this policy that we have returned to the Odra, the Nysa and the Baltic Sea and based the security of our fatherland on our own strength and on unfailing alliances and gained a strong position in the world. The fundamental principles of the international policy of the Polish People's Republic constitute the broadest basis of the unity of the Polish nation and unite all patriots, irrespective of differences in any other matters. This is of particular importance especially in the present time in history. The world is at a crossroads. Detente and ever growing cooperation among countries having different regimes, the Helsinki conference and the SALT agreements opened wide prospects for peace.

However, a threatening shadow is cast on these prospects by the activation of cold war forces and, in particular, the recent escalation of the arms race unleashed by imperialist circles. This complex situation confirms even more the correctness of our policy. We are consolidating the security of Poland by building the political, economic and defense power of our country and strengthening our alliance and our unity with our socialist friends.

At the same time we are directing all our efforts toward the defense of detente and its value for peoples. We do neglect no opportunity, and we are open to every constructive initiative. At the eighth congress we examined the particular importance and current topicality of the idea of a European conference on detente and disarmament by proposing its speedy convention in our capital of Warsaw.

The initiative met with full support among our allies and a broad positive response in Western countries. By presenting the resolution of our eighth congress to governments of all states, signatories of the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, we have begun an active dialog on the subject--a dialog which we are now intensifying. In the near future we aim to deepen consultations with France, striving toward closer viewpoints and to find grounds for joint action toward military detente in Europe, and toward the realization of the ideals of the conference.

Poland's security and independence and the preservation of peace, are for us Poles, and for all peoples, the supreme values; we will do everything for them.

Citizen deputies, the main task of the present first session of the Sejm is to appoint the top state authorities. On the authorization of Central Coordination Commission of the political parties I move that the Sejm elect Comrade Professor Henryk Jablonski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front, to the post of chairman of the State Council. Comrade Jablonski is a prominent worker of the Polish w er movement, a veteran of the struggle for liberation, a scholar of great merit; his pol al and scientific activity, his work as chairman of the Council of State in its two conse ive terms of office won him general esteem. All this fully justifies a renewed appointment of Prof Henryk Jablonski to this top state function.

I also propose to entrust the post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers to Comrade Edward Babiuch, a prominent worker of our party, member of our party Central Committee Politburo. Comrade Edward Babiuch, as a member of the Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State, made a great contribution to the preparation and realization of the post-December socioeconomic strategy. He greatly contributed toward closer cooperation with the allied parties, the nonparty people and toward the shaping of our state's foreign policy.

Following the eighth congress, the Sejm of the seventh term appointed Comrade Edward Babiuch to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers. Experience of the last few weeks shows that his energetic activity meets approval in broad social circles. All this demonstrates that Comrade Edward Babiuch should be offered the post of the chairman of the Council of Ministers in the new term of office and should be entitled to present to the Sejm proposals concerning the composition of the new government.

Dear comrades and citizens, I am convinced that with our joint help and with the active cooperation of all the community the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Polish People's Republic will be able to deal with their difficult tasks and will tenaciously introduce the program of the National Unity Front.

SEJM APPROVES CABINET APPOINTMENTS

LD032210 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Apr, PAP--The second session of the Polish Sejm of the 8th term of office was held here. The session was attended by Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Premier Edward Babiuch. The session was opened by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa.

The first item on the agenda was a report by the Commission for Mandates and Regulations on the report by the State Election Commission, already submitted to the Sejm, on the Sejm elections of March 23. The report was read by Deputy Edward Zglobicki. The Commission for Mandates and Regulations stated that the elections to the 8th Polish Sejm were held in rapport with the electoral law. The election turnout was 98.87 per cent of voters; 99.52 per cent of valid votes were cast on the list of the National Unity Front's candidates.

The elections brought about a new composition of the Sejm which is the representation of all basic socio-professional groups, world outlook orientations, all generations of party and non-party members. Out of 460 deputies elected to the Sejm, 261 are PUWP members, 113--UPP members, 37--DP members and 49--non-party members including Catholic groups activists. The 8th Sejm includes more women than before--there are 106 women deputies now as compared to 95 in the Sejm of the 7th term.

The biggest group in the Sejm are workers and peasants. The Sejm includes 93 workers, 11 engineers and technicians. It is worth while to emphasize that many of those deputies are employees of big industrial establishments. The second largest group are employees of the agricultural sector--59 peasants and 11 farming specialists. Among the deputies are 8 activists of farming cooperatives and circles. Apart from that, the Sejm includes 34 professors, 13 teachers, 19 journalists, 10 writers, artists and cultural workers, 11 health service employees, 16 lawyers and 6 craftsmen.

Everyday, honest, well-organized and productive work is the most needed and most effective form of support for our programme. The government expects assistance in creating a proper climate for such work. In conclusion of his speech Premier Babiuch pointed to the significance of the people's moral and political unity, of the community of the basic goals and strivings for the benefit of the further successful development of Poland. After his expose, Premier Edward Babiuch presented the composition of the Council of Ministers.

After a debate the Sejm adopted a resolution approving the programme of the government's activity and expressing a conviction that the activity of the Polish Government will contribute to the further development of the creative forces of the nation, satisfaction of the citizen's needs and strengthening Poland's position and prestige worldwide.

Then the Sejm adopted a resolution on appointing--following the premier's motion--members of the Council of Ministers. Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Pyka and Roman Malinowski were appointed vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers. Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk will simultaneously perform the function of chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers and Roman Malinowski will be the minister of the food industry and purchases. Mieczyslaw Moczar was appointed chairman of the Supreme Board of Control.

Ministerial nominations include Wojciech Jaruzelski as minister of national defence; Stanislaw Kowalczyk as minister of internal affairs; Emil Wojtaszek--foreign affairs; Henryk Kisiel--finance; Ryszard Karski--foreign trade and shipping; Jozef Kepa--administration, local economy and preservation of environment; Jerzy Bafia--justice; Janusz Gorski--science, higher education and technology; Marian Sliwinski--health and social welfare; Maria Milczarek--labour, wages and social affairs; Zygmunt Najdowski--culture and art; Adam Glazur--building and the building materials industry; Zbigniew Bartoszewicz--power industry and nuclear energy; Wlodzmierz Lejczak--mining; Franciszek Kaim--metallurgy; Aleksander Kopec--engineering industry; Stanislaw Mach--light industry; Leon Klonica--agriculture; Tadeusz Skwirzynski--forestry and timber industry; Adam Kowalik--internal trade and services; Mieczyslaw Zajfryd--transport; Eugeniusz Szyr--raw materials;

Mieczyslaw Grudzien--war veterans' affairs; Krzysztof Kruszewski--education and pedagogy; Henryk Pruchniewicz--chemical industry; Andrzej Jedynak--heavy and agricultural machinery industry; Zbigniew Rudnicki--communications; Jerzy Kuberski--minister chief of the Bureau for Denominational Affairs.

The composition of the Council of Ministers includes also Ministers Tadeusz Bejm, Eugeniusz Grochal, Tadeusz Rudolf, Maciej Wirowski, Jan Kaminski and Wiktor Sielanko.

SEJM APPROVES BABIUCH PROPOSALS, ENDS SESSION

LD042056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] After the end of the deputies' debate today, the Sejm passed a resolution in which it approved the program for the work of the government presented by the chairman of the Council of Ministers and expressed the conviction that through its work the government will help to further develop the nation's creative forces, satisfy the needs of citizens and strengthen the positions and prestige of our country in the world. Next, the Sejm passed a resolution concerning the convening of the Council of Ministers in the composition proposed by Premier Edward Babiuch. At 1900 the second session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic of the 8th term of office was concluded.

PZPR RESOLUTION ENDORSES POLITBURO ELECTION REPORT

AU041445 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee endorses the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report on the course and results of the elections to the Sejm and voivodship people's councils. The election results manifest the nationwide support for the program adopted by the Eighth PZPR Congress for the development of socialist Poland and consituting a basis for the electoral platform of the National Unity Front, and are evidence of the people's patriotic unity and of the high consciousness of the Polish public.

The Central Committee obligates the PZPR Sejm faction and the collectives of PZPR council members to vigorously implement the tasks set in the eighth congress decisions in the forum of the Polish Sejm and people's councils.

The Central Committee draws the attention of all party organizations to the need for consistent and insistent implementation of the proposals and suggestions voiced in the nationwide preelectoral debate.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw, 2 April 1980

RESHUFFLE IN SKIERNIEWICE VOIVODSHIP PZPR COMMITTEE

AU041148 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 80 p 1 AU

["Skierniewice Voivodship PZPR Committee Plenum assesses the results of the elections to the Sejm and the voivodship people's council; J. Kubasiewicz elected first secretary"]

[Text] PAP--The assessment of the election campaign to the Sejm and the voivodship people's council and tasks stemming from it for the voivodship PZPR organization in routine party work were on the agenda of a voivodship PZPR committee plenum held in Skierniewice on 1 April.

Participating in the proceedings was Zdzislaw Zandrowki, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary.

In the discussion on organizational issues, Z. Zandrowski, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, tabled a motion concerning a reshuffle in the office of the first secretary of Skierniewice Voivodship PZPR Committee in connection with the transfer of Ryszard Bryk, who was hitherto performing this function, to another responsible party job. At the same time Janusz Kubasiewicz, hitherto organizational department deputy chief in the PZPR Central Committee, was recommended for the office of the voivodship committee first secretary.

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Z. Zandrowski thanked R. Bryk for his selfless and committed activity in the office of the viovodship PZPR committee first secretary in Skierniewice.

In the discussion it was emphasized that the course of the elections in the region confirmed the will of the working people to implement the program of the National Unity Front that accepted the Eighth PZPR Congress decisions as its platform. The utmost is to be done to implement all proposals and postulates voiced by the public. This confronts voivodship people's council members with important tasks. The party organization will support the people's council in its current activities.

ZANDAROWSKI NOMINATES NEW TARNOW VOIVODSHIP FIRST SECRETARY

LD042000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Today's plenum of the party voivodship committee in Tarnow discussed the course of the Sejm and the people's council elections in the voivodship. The plenum was attended by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. During the discussion of agenda item which dealt with organizational matters, Zdislaw Zandarowski put before the plenum the PZPR Central Committee Politburo's proposal on changes in the post of the first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Tarnow in connection with the transfer of the present holder of the post, Stanislaw Gebala, to another responsible party job. At the same time Jan Sokolowski, at present voivoda of Tarnow, was proposed for the first secretary's post. The plenum approved the proposal unanimously.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES TO VIETNAM

AU031238 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text of message from Polish party, state leaders to Vietnamese party, state leaders on the death of Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam]

[Text] To Comrades Le Duan, Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee First Secretary; Truong Chinh, National Assembly standing committee chairman; and Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], Hanoi:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and on our own behalf we convey deep sympathy and sorrow on the death of Comrade Ton Duc Thang, SRV president.

Comrade Ton Duc Thang, great son of the Vietnamese people and President Ho Chi Minh's companion, dedicated his entire life to the cause of the VCP and the Vietnamese people. His part in the struggle for the national and social liberation, for the fatherland's unity and for the construction of socialism deserves the highest respect.

He was also an indefatigable fighter for peace, friendship and cooperation among peoples.

We shall remember Comrade Ton Duc Thang as a great friend of the Polish people, who contributed a great part to the cause of friendship and cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the SRV.

He will always remain in the memory of our peoples as a great patriot and champion of national liberation and social justice.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; and Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

OFFICIALS ATTEND IRANIAN RECEPTION IN WARSAW

AU042150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--On the occasion of the national holiday of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Abdolazis Shafil, Iranian charge d'affaires, gave on 1 April a reception at his Warsaw residence. Representatives of state authorities, high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representatives of scientific and cultural circles, and journalists attended.

SZYDLAK RECEIVES ITALIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD040926 Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Apr, PAP--A delegation of the Italian Union of Labour headed by Secretary General Giorgio Benvenuto is now in Poland at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions (CRZZ). Today, the delegation held a meeting with member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC and CRZZ Chairman Jan Szydlak who informed the guests about key socio-economic problems in the development of the country and the tasks of trade unions ensuing from the 8th congress resolutions. The Italian delegation presented Italy's socio-economic problems and emphasized the need of joint ventures in solving problems of the working people.

LEADERS ATTEND PARLIAMENTARY PARTY MEETINGS

LD 2034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A meeting of the parliamentary PZPR was held this afternoon with Edward Gierek taking part. The meeting was chaired by Andrzej Werblan, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and discussed matters connected with the second session of the Sejm of the eighth term of office. Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented a report concerning the proposed constitution of the government.

There was also a session today of the parliamentary ZSL. Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, presented matters connected with [word indistinct] and Longin Cegielski, chairman of the parliamentary ZSL, dealt with with tasks of the ZSL deputies in the present term of office of the Sejm.

There was also a session today of the parliamentary SD. Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the SD Central Committee, spoke about matters concerning the Sejm session. During the session, chaired by SD parliamentary leader Piotr Stefanski, matters concerning party activity in the new Sejm term were discussed.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS SENTENCES HANDED DOWN ON DISSIDENTS

LD041113 Paris L'AURORE in French 31 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Dissident circles in Warsaw revealed Friday [28 March] that two Polish dissidents were recently given prison sentences for distributing leaflets calling on the population to boycott the parliamentary elections which took place in Poland last Sunday.

The two accused, Adam Wojciechowski, Amnesty International representative in Poland, and Anatol Lawina, editor at the clandestine publishing house Nowa which publishes dissident magazines, were given sentences of 2 and 3 months' imprisonment respectively. According to the same source, their trial took place before a police court in Warsaw and was specially hurried through.

Mr Wojciechowski was arrested on the day of the election while distributing leaflets outside a church in the capital.

The same source also reports that the Warsaw public prosecutor's department has issued a warrant for the arrest of Miroslaw Chojecki who is a member of the Social Self-Defence Committee. He is accused of having stolen a small printing machine from a state publishing house in Krakow last February with the help of some employees. A preliminary investigation is under way. Under the Polish penal code Mr Chojecki faces a prison sentence of 6 months to 5 years.

BRIEFS

U.S. COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Washington PAP--An agreement on cooperation and exchanges has been signed between the University of Warsaw and the George Washington University in the U.S. capital city. On the Polish side the agreement was signed by Prof. Z. Rybicki, rector of the University of Warsaw, who is now visiting the United States. The rector also visited other American universities that have long cooperated with the University of Warsaw. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

RESHUFFLE IN PRODUCER COOPERATIVES--PAP--A council session of the Central Union of Producer Cooperatives was held in Warsaw on 31 March to discuss the union's tasks in implementing the eighth party congress decisions. The growing importance of the cooperative movement in the development of small-scale industries and services and its ever closer links with the growing market and export needs were emphasized. Much attention was paid to the issue of improving management efficiency and to solutions making producer cooperatives more flexible in their activity. The council accepted the resignation of Stanislaw Kociolek as administration president of the Central Union of Producer Cooperatives. In his place the council elected Wiktor Sielanko, hitherto director of the Electronic Materials and Assemblies Industry Association--Unitra-Elektron. Participating in the proceedings was Zbigniew Zielinski, Secretariat member in the PZPR Central Committee. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Apr 80 p 4 AU]

CULTURE OFFICIAL TRANSFERRED--PAP--At the request of the minister of culture and art, the Council of Ministers chairman has recalled Wieslaw Bek from the office of under secretary of state and first deputy minister of culture and art in connection with the latter's transfer to a job in the PZPR Central Committee. At the same time the Council of Ministers chairman expressed gratitude to Wieslaw Bek for his work at the post held hitherto. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Mar 80 p 4 AU]

RESULTS OF JOINT SFRY ECONOMIC PLANNING SESSION REPORTED

LD042330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bucharest--The first consultations by planning organs of Yugoslavia and Romania on the basis of the medium-term program of trade and broader economic cooperation between the two countries for the period through 1985 have been completed in Bucharest.

As indicated by the first project of this program--the emphasis of which is laid on the introduction of more modern aspects of business cooperation and the division of production programs in some industrial branches--a doubling of the volume of economic cooperation realized in the 1976-1980 period is envisaged. What is of particular significance is the expansion of cooperation in the machine and power industries, as well as joint ventures by the two countries in third markets.

This meeting of planning experts demonstrated the usefulness of an exchange of views at the level of planning organs and pointed out a whole series of possibilities for the expansion of economic cooperation, which, in addition to a series of new forms, is on the whole still within the traditional framework of trade. The most important area is agriculture, where broad opportunities for cooperation exist on both sides.

DOLGU-LED DELEGATION IN JAPAN CONTINUES COOPERATION TALKS

AU042030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Tokyo, (AGERPRES), 4/4/1980--Consultations between Romania and Japan, at a Foreign Ministry level, concluded in Tokyo. Analyzed was the present stage and the future of the developing political, economic, technologic, scientific, cultural relations, as well as in other domains, between the two countries. At the same time the sides widely exchanged views on some topical international questions.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding. The delegation of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was headed by Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister, and the delegation of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Deputy Minister Yasue Katori.

While in Tokyo the Romanian deputy minister had a working meeting with Kiyoshi Yodsumoto, chairman for Japan of the joint Nipon-Romanian economic committee, chairman of the Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. group of machine building enterprises. They discussed questions related to developing the economic cooperation with Romanian speciality enterprises. He also had a working meeting with Naozo Mabuchi, executive director of Sony, enterprise specialised in electronic components and products.

DUTCH LABOR PARTY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU042102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1980--On Friday April 4, Joop den Uyl, chairman of the Labour Party of the Netherlands, arrived in Bucharest paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P. When arriving, the guest was welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

GABONESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 6 APRIL

AU061759 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 6 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/4/1980--Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Gabonese Republic, chairman for Gabon of the joint Romanian-Gabonese governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation, arrived in Bucharest on April 6, for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Stefan Andrei; Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications, chairman for Romania of the joint Romanian-Gabonese governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation, by other officials.

OPREA RECEIVES SYRIAN MINISTER YASIN

AU042100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1980--On Friday Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, met Salim Yasin, minister for planning of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the talks the sides tackled questions related to the economic and social development of the two countries, to the Romanian-Syrian relations in all the fields of mutual interest.

BURTICA RECEIVES IRAQI CHIEF OF STAFF

AU042023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1980--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received on April 4, General (Suleiman Dawod), chief of staff of the Iraqi People's Army, now paying a visit to Romania. During the interview questions were approached concerning the possibilities of developing the economic collaboration and cooperation, of intensifying the commercial exchanges between Romania and the Republic of Iraq.

DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN RECEIVES RCP'S GERE

AU042057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Copenhagen, {AGERPRES}, 4/4/1980--Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party, received Minai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the R.C.P. representative at the 26th Congress of the Danish Communist Party.

On the occasion, warm salutes and the best wishes of good health and happiness were conveyed from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, to the chairman of the Danish Communist Party, to all militants of that party, as well as wishes of fresh successes in the activity of that party.

Thanking for the message Joergen Jensen asked that a friendly salute and his wishes of good health and personal happiness be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of fresh successes to the Romanian people in its activity for the building of a multilaterally developed socialist society.

On April 4, Mihai Gere met some members of the organization of Roskilde District of the Danish Communist Party within a friendly get-together.

TITO'S PNEUMONIA 'ALMOST ABATED'; HIGH TEMPERATURE PERSISTS

LD061142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 6 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is essentially unchanged in relation to the previous day. Pneumonia has almost abated. Dialysis is being applied every day. A high temperature persists. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

THREAT POSED BY CHEMICAL WEAPONS, POSSIBLE USE DECRIED

AU051725 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

[Stanislav Osokolic military commentary]

[Text] Now it is time for the usual Saturday military commentary. Stanislav Osokolic has noticed that the military confrontation between the superpowers has intensified to such an extent that certain new elements, such as chemical means for mass retaliation, have been introduced.

[Begin Osokolic recording] Reports on the use of certain chemical weapons in the fighting against the insurgents in Afghanistan were the direct reason why the superpowers have also introduced chemical weapons into their mutual threats and pressures with military force. It is well known that in World War I poisonous gases killed 1.6 million people and that the aggressors inflicted very heavy losses on the Ethiopians and the Chinese in wars in the thirties. In the Vietnam war, the United States allegedly used only chemical weapons which do not cause death. However, despite that fact, the number of deaths [nepovratni gubitak] exceeded several thousand, while several hundred thousand innocent people were poisoned.

Chemical weapons are intended to and do inflict great losses, primarily to the liberation forces and to defenders and internal resistance, the basic strength of which lies in broad and mass participation of the people in the defensive and liberation struggle. These weapons are also now primarily used for that purpose and they play that role, although the advocates of further armament with such weapons cite the example of World War II, in which both belligerent sides possessed large stocks of chemical weapons but did not use them, most likely for fear that the other side would respond in kind. The advocates now cite that as a basis for their position that only readiness for identical retaliation can prevent the use of such weapons in a war.

At this moment the two superpowers are exchanging mutual, serious accusations through official statements by high-ranking military officers and authorative personalities. It is obvious that chemical weapons are not just an instrument of psychological warfare. These weapons are the subject of constant systematic research and development. The number of poisonous gases known so far, over 60, is being increased with new primary chemical weapons and combinations of chemical and bacteriological substances, while in addition to traditional means for launching poisons to their target, new mechanical and thermal dispensers and other means are being introduced.

Let us recall that the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in 1978 adopted a decision obliging the superpowers to submit a joint proposal on banning chemical weapons. Throughout that period no superpower showed readiness to implement that decision. It appears that in the present tense mutual relations the superpowers are even less ready to comply with something of that sort than ever before.

For this reason it is necessary to seek other means of protection against such weapons and for their complete ban. This should be the broadest possible engagement of progressive, peace-loving, nonalined and other forces and countries and their unequivocal support for the disarmament committee in Geneva in its efforts to realize a ban of the weapons which most directly threaten their existence. Until such an agreement is reached and implemented, those threatened are forced to protect themselves to the maximum extent possible, not only from the effect of the chemical weapons, but also the biological, bacteriological and all other weapons of mass annihilation. [end recording]

KALEZIC REAFFIRMS SFRY SUPPORT FOR NONALINED STANDS

LD041740 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 4, TANJUG--Replying to a question on Yugoslavia's views on the current international situation, spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic said at a press conference here today that "it is obvious that the deterioration in the international situation is causing serious concern in the international community, especially the nonalined and other developing countries. The permanent and extensive engagement of the nonaligned countries and their movement as a whole has always contributed to overcoming international tension and to the search for foundations and paths in resolving international crises in accordance with the U.N. Charter, the principles of the policy of nonalignment and peaceful and active co-existence and on the basis of the corresponding U.N. resolutions and decisions adopted by non-aligned meetings, Kalezic said. The stands and views of the Yugoslav Government on these questions were expressed in a recent speech of the president of the Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, the spokesman said.

Asked about Yugoslavia's stands towards a possible convening of a ministerial conference of nonaligned countries, the Yugoslav spokesman replied that the Yugoslav stand has already been clearly and precisely expressed on several occasions.

KALEZIC DECLINES COMMENT ON CUBAN MIDEAST OFFER

LD041742 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 4, TANJUG--The Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman at the regular press conference in Belgrade today refused to comment on Cuba's good offices "for finding a political solution to the complex situation in the Middle East region." In this context, he recalled that President Castro has said that he has "offered good offices on behalf of Cuba."

Concerning the initiative and proposal of President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq for convening a meeting of non-aligned countries in order to "act in the situation threatening the independence of a country," the Yugoslav spokesman recalled that "the realisation of an idea or proposal on the non-aligned movement required the movement's agreement. There is a regular way of obtaining the agreement," the spokesman said.

BULGARIA'S 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV CAMPAIGN' ASSAILED

LD041812 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Aleksandar Popovic commentary]

[Text] In the last few days Bulgaria has intensified its long-standing anti-Yugoslav campaign. This campaign is conducted through quasi-historical publications in Bulgaria itself and through paid advertisements in the foreign press in which the Macedonian nation is depicted as being deprived of its national rights.

We are now releasing a commentary on this subject by Radio Yugoslavia editor Aleksandar Popovic: The views which are presented in the continuing anti-Yugoslav campaign in Bulgaria of course never contain anything scientific or Marxist. Their aim is clear: to cast doubt on Yugoslavia's territorial integrity by denying the rights of one of the Yugoslav nations. The discrepancy is obvious between such claims and the public announcements by official organs and representatives of Bulgaria, which maintain that they desire good relations with neighboring Yugoslavia just as it is--independent, self-managing, nonalined and socialist. This is why the Yugoslav public's indignation at such historical ventures is justified, for they are in no way in harmony with efforts to promote relations between the two neighboring countries by trying to create conditions for resolving questions of dispute.

This is all the more true since not a single Yugoslav action contains evidence of Yugoslavia behaving in a way similar to Bulgaria. Not only in words, but also in deeds, Yugoslavia offers proof of its resolve to live in peace with all its neighbors, and with the Bulgarian people. In this connection too, members of the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia enjoy all rights, as do all the other nations and nationalities. However, Bulgarian historians and media, which say in public what is officially thought in Bulgaria, do not contribute to Yugoslavia's policy. As regards Yugoslavia and the Macedonian nation itself, matters are clear. The Macedonian nation, in freedom which was won jointly with the other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, is able to speak for itself about its past, its contemporary achievements and the future. One should warn again of all the dangers which such anti-Yugoslav attacks in Bulgaria might have for peaceful development in the Balkans, the Mediterranean and further abroad. We would say that all those who still remember vividly the tragic consequences of recent acts similar to those in Bulgaria are conscious of this.

LCY PRESIDENCY DECLINES INVITATION TO PARIS CP CONFERENCE

LD041644 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1601 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee has decided that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will not take part at the conference of communist parties of European countries on peace and disarmament scheduled for April 28 and 29 in Paris. This was stated today by Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov to TANJUG editor-in-chief Mihailo Saranovic.

Grlickov announced that the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, having examined in detail all aspects of the initiative of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Communist Party of France for this conference, the objectives of the conference and the circumstances under which it is to be held and having consulted with President Tito at the beginning of January, concluded that such a conference would not yield positive results in the present international circumstances.

In taking up this position, the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee was guided by the fact that the international situation has deteriorated to such an extent that it requires the gathering of all progressive and peace-loving forces, independent of ideological orientation.

Sundic Commentary on Refusal

LD051515 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The conference of European communist and workers parties which is to be held in Paris on 28-29 April is the subject of our topical foreign policy commentary.

The LCY--as stated yesterday--will not take part in the Paris conference. Here is Milika Sundio:

The preparations for the conference of communist and workers parties of Europe which was held in Berlin in 1976 lasted for nearly 2 years. Only when the attitudes of all the parties participating in the conference had been coordinated and full equality in working out the document had been insured could the conference start and end successfully. The principle of consensus was consistently applied. However, because the Berlin conference was a uniform meeting at which issues were not decided by majority vote, the conference and its document have been quickly forgotten by some individual parties while at the same time the popularization of some earlier meetings and of their documents has continued. This is unacceptable as a method of behavior in the communist and workers movement.

Now preparations are in progress for the holding of a new meeting of European parties. These preparations differ substantially from the preparations for the holding of the Berlin conference. I am referring to--as has already been announced--the initiative of the French Communist Party and of the PZPR to hold a new conference for which the date, duration and agenda have been set ahead of time. The invitations to the Paris conference are in the nature of coming out for or against. This is not acceptable to individual parties, including the LCY.

Also the Paris conference is to be held in a very unfavorable international situation, and this, in the LCY's assessment, does not insure a positive outcome. All the more so as the initiators of the meeting have conceived the Paris conference in a way which would not make it practically possible for a broad debate to be held there on the state of relations in the communist and workers movement, and because the meeting singles out the communists of Europe from all other progressive forces which are committed to the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The debate on peace and disarmament in Europe, which should be the basic theme of the Paris conference, does not concern merely our continent, nor can it bypass those major problems which the world faces, even less the behavior of individual parties and countries and their responsibility for the crisis situations in the world and disruptions in relations between communist and workers parties and socialist countries.

Peace and disarmament are always topical subjects but neither can be realized without the broad participation of all progressive forces. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that the attitudes of individual communist parties on topical international problems and on the paths of overcoming the existing crisis in the world differ fundamentally. Many parties continue to be guided in their programs by obsolete assessments about parties which follow their own path to socialism. For them the documents of some consultative meetings containing condemnations of the LCY are still topical. The worse assessment of all is to resort to the use of force as the method of resolving problems in dispute.

The LCY is not against multilateral meetings of communist and workers parties on topical subjects if such meetings serve the cause of peace and if they are not part of bloc policy. Such meetings must insure the full equality of all participants, not merely in the debates but also in the adoption of decisions. With reference to the conference conveyed in Paris, in view of the differences which exist in the attitude of communist and workers parties of Europe, there is a danger of that conference deepening even more these differences and conflicts.

True enough, there is a promise of the initiators of the conference in Paris that its participants will not deal with absent parties, and that even the parties attending the conference will not be under any obligation to sign the proposed document.

For the time being there are no grounds to doubt this promise, but should they break that promise, relations in the communist movement would deteriorate even more.

The nonparticipation of the LCY in the Paris conference is based exclusively on the conviction that the conference could be a great failure, for which they LCY does not wish to bear any responsibility whatsoever.

Dimitrijevic Commentary

AU052030 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

[Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary]

[Text] Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Commission for International Cooperation of the Central Committee Presidium, gave an interview to TANJUG yesterday in which he said that the LCY Central Committee Presidium decided that the LCY should not attend the conference of communist parties of European countries on peace and disarmament which, at the initiative of the PZPR and the French Communist Party, is scheduled for 28 and 29 April in Paris.

In the interview, which our press carries today, Aleksandar Grlickov explained the reasons for the LCY decision. In connection with the Paris conference, here is a talk by Bojan Dimitrijevic:

The LCY did not reject, but on the contrary, actively participated at many meetings of the communist parties when the meetings were prepared well, when the topics suited the moment, and when the conclusions contributed to peace, cooperation on an equal footing and to the spread of socialism in the world. One such meeting, let us recall, was the Berlin conference. At that time good preparations were carried out. The conference adopted many conclusions that suited the complex reality of the international workers movement, dispelled certain myths. The conference adopted its decisions by coordinating views.

True, life later demonstrated that such conclusions can be interpreted in different ways. That does not reduce the importance of that meeting, but only confirms that one meeting cannot resolve all the accumulated problems of socialism. For this reason it is not good to hand out invitations and a draft document for a regional meeting of communists without completing the preceding consultations or clarifying the sense of such an action. Besides, no party prepares its own national meetings without broad preparations and without bringing those preparations to a conclusion. That should apply even more to international meetings of communists.

For that reason the organizers should benevolently understand why many parties do not want to attend the Paris meeting. If the reason for that meeting is the Madrid CSCE meeting, then it must be said that the preparations for the meeting are well advanced and that Yugoslavia also participates very actively in those preparations. If the topic is arbitrary detente in Europe [as heard], then it refers both to the Pershing affair as well as to the SS-20 missiles. If what is involved are classical forces, then the question must not be reduced only to the field in which the two blocs confront each other but must also include the peripheral regions of Europe in which both superpowers unnecessarily maintain numerous divisions. If what is involved is peace, then it is impossible to limit oneself to European peace when, for instance, there is unrest in neighboring Asia, something that by the very nature of things threatens peace in Europe, too.

All this does not rule out the need for multilateral meetings of communists. On the contrary, many questions of the international workers movement call for urgent answers, because upon those answers depend whether the crisis of socialism will deepen or whether it will be prevented--questions such as, for instance, whether proletarian internationalism means the right of one party to proclaim the interests of its own country as binding for all other parties; whether it means equitable cooperation of all parties and respect for different and even contrary views; whether socialist countries are those which declare themselves as such or whether socialist countries are those which someone has arbitrary declared as socialist; whether any socialist country or communist party has the discretionary right to proclaim other socialist countries or communist parties as revisionist or Marxist, to deny its own assessments and later reconfirm them, according to how and when it suits it; whether socialism may accept an intervention, war, as a legitimate means of one socialist country to destroy and subjugate another socialist country.

Of course, those and similar substantial questions of socialism do not refer to the Paris conference because this conference does not envisage them. The organizers envisage a selectively chosen topic which, it appears, currently suits one side. If this is all that can come under the competence of a multilateral meeting of the communist parties then the question as to who has the right to discuss and decide on the vital topics of socialism is rightly and with good reason raised.

MINIC RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD042318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, today received Wiktor Kinecki, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Yugoslavia. On this occasion a conversation was held on some questions of bilateral cooperation.

MINIC, ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD042320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, today received Abdul Hamid Adjali, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. A discussion was held on this occasion on cooperation between the two countries and some international questions.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SUDAN

LD041822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Yugoslav delegation which took part in the third regular session of the Yugoslav-Sudanese committee for economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation in Khartoum returned to Belgrade today. The delegations of the two countries were headed by Milovan Zidar, chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, and Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and minister of foreign affairs.

Milovan Zidar stated on arrival in Belgrade that the session of the Yugoslav-Sudanese committee was devoted to an analysis of the economic cooperation between the two friendly and nonalined countries during the period between the two sessions of the committee, and to consideration of concrete possibilities for expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

It was judged that the results which have been achieved are good and that possibilities exist for the establishment of higher forms of economic cooperation. Both sides made concrete proposals for new trade and investment transactions, which will contribute not only to the promotion of economic relations between the two countries but also to the implementation of the conclusions adopted at the Havana summit on economic cooperation between nonalined countries. Certain minor difficulties which existed in the past and hindered the rapid development of economic relations were successfully resolved.

Milovan Zidar said great interest in Yugosloslavia was shown during the stay in Sudan in the talks with all Sudanese officials, and best wishes were conveyed to President Tito for his recovery. Vice President Bakr conveyed to us President Numayri's and the Sudanese people's best wishes to President Tito and the peoples of Yugoslavia.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN BELGRADE

LD041932 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG)--The trade unions and the problems of developing countries will be at the focus of attention of a large gathering of trade union organizations from all parts of the world to be held in Belgrade on April 22-25.

The first idea on holding such a meeting was launched at the Algerian conference of nonaligned countries in 1973. The Belgrade meeting should provide another contribution to the world-wide endeavours for establishing the new international economic order and more equitable relations in the international division of labour.

Some 121 trade union organizations have so far confirmed their participation in the meeting, said President of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Council Mika Spiljak at a press conference here today. Among these are representatives of all three world trade union organizations, as well as representatives of autonomous national trade unions.

The working group for preparations for the meeting is made up of representatives of the trade union organizations of Algeria, Italy, France and Yugoslavia.

Of the organizations which have confirmed their participation, 33 are from Africa, 14 from Arab countries (including the Palestine trade union organization), 23 from Latin America, 16 from Western Europe, 9 from socialist countries as well as nine international regional organizations, Spiljak said.

A total of 180 organizations were invited, of which 23 replied that they would not attend, while replies from a certain number have not yet been received.

Of the socialist countries, the Albanian trade union organization will not attend, while the Chinese trade union has not yet replied.

The main purpose of the meeting is to find a joint stand on how to accelerate the development of the developing countries, without searching for those responsible for the current situation in international relations, Spiljak said. The meeting will not seek political and ideological confrontation, but will be directed towards reaffirming the basis on which solidarity among workers in developed and the developing countries rests, he said.

The meeting will work in plenum, while separate committees will draft the final document. If the document is adopted, it will be submitted to the U.N. General Assembly special session this year on development problems.

Replying to questions on the possible participation of the trade union organizations of Israel, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, Spiljak said that the Israeli trade union had not been invited as this would mean automatic abstention by all the Arab countries. The trade union organizations of Afghanistan and Kampuchea were not invited as, at the time invitations were being sent, they had not been established.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES AUSTRIAN MINORITY ORGANIZATION DELEGATES

LD042114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], received representatives of organizations of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria in Belgrade today. This reception was attended by Dr Franc Zwitter, president of the Federation of Slovene Organizations; Geliks Wieser, general secretary; Dr Matevz Grlic, president of the National Union of Carinthian Slovenes; Vice President Filip Warasch Demetar Karal, president of the Croatian Society of Burgenland Croats in Vienna, and Vice President Franjo Gregoric; Marijana Grandic, president of the Croatian Academic Club, and Vice President Ignac Karal; Hubert Resetaric, chairman of the Committee for the Rights of Burgenland Croats; and others.

The representatives of the Slovene and Croatian minorities expressed satisfaction with the many links and the growth of cooperation between the two minorities and the peoples in the mother country, as well as with the SFRY, which they see as a positive contribution to the enrichment of good-neighborly relations between the Austrian people and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, as well as to the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation.

Djuranovic stressed Yugoslavia's principled interest and supp for the justified demands of the Croatian and Slovene minorities in Austria for the consistent and total realization of the rights provided for by the state agreement and for the insuring of all conditions for the free and successful development of their social life and economic position. Emphasis was laid on the full significance of the Austrian Government's expressed readiness to carry out all its obligations arising from the state agreement with regard to the Slovene and Croatian minorities. In this connection, the dialog between organizations of the Croatian and Slovene minorities and the Austrian Government is the path which should lead to mutually acceptable solutions and fruitful measures, Djuranovic emphasized.

The president of the FEC also underlined the fact that the promotion of the position and rights of the national minorities is a significant factor in linking and strengthening the friendly cooperation between the two neighboring countries.

KALEZIC DECRIES FOREIGN PRESS REPORTS OF KOSOVO EVENTS

LD041538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--One of the questions at today's conference concerned the fact that in the last few days some foreign agencies and newspapers, referring to coverage in POLITIKA, have carried various versions about events in Kosovo and about major forthcoming trials. What can you say about this?

"These are unfounded and false stories which do not serve to correctly and truthfully inform the public."

"I also wish to direct your attention to yesterday's speech by Mahmut Bakali, president of the Kosovo League of Communists provincial Central Committee, who spoke about this question, among other things," the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs replied.

Nevertheless, can you tell us how many of these people are awaiting trial? The journalists asked, and the reply was:

"It is clear from Bakali's speech, to which I referred, that it is not a question of anything which might indicate a special situation, or which might justify speculations. The judicial organs will, however, make their own official announcement on this."

The next question was: What can you say about the current state of relations between Yugoslavia and Albania? The official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said:

"It is well known that our relations with Albania are developing constructively and successfully. We are also interested in promoting them further on the basis of the well-known principles of equality and mutual respect."

KOSOVO SAWP NOTES 'FAVORABLE' SECURITY SITUATION

AU041143 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] A session of the provincial conference of the SAWP of Kosovo in Pristina has discussed the topical tasks of the largest mass sociopolitical organization. It was assessed that the political security situation in the province is favorable and that the working people and citizens of Kosovo accept with approval all the measures and activities aiming at attaining economic stabilization, and the strengthening of internal unity and security of the country.

The provincial conference of the SAWP of Kosovo will elect a new Presidium today.

KOSOVO SAWP CONFERENCE ELECTS PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT, OTHER OFFICIALS

LD042132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Pristina--In the spirit of Comrade Tito's initiative on the implementation of collective work and responsibility in all of our political and self-managing organizations, the SAWP provincial conference of Kosovo today elected a new 25-man Presidium as its collective political executive organ. Mihailo Zvicer, the president of the provincial conference, was elected as the first Presidium president with a 1-year mandate.

At its session today, the SAWP Provincial Conference of Kosovo elected Kolj Siroka as member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference. Hadije Maljoku Begoli was elected president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women with a 1-year mandate.

Pointing at the beginning of the session to some topical tasks of the Socialist Alliance of Kosovo, Mihailo Zvicer stressed in his introductory speech that to implement collective work immediately demands significant changes in the method, content and efficiency of activity and greater responsibility in all forms of political and self-managing organizing.

Having stressed that the political security situation in Kosovo is favorable and that the working people and citizens of the province are accepting all measures aimed at realizing economic stabilization, consolidation of internal unity and security of our country, Mihailo Zvicer said: "Today, as before, the undivided conviction and orientation of all progressive forces of our socialist homeland is being expressed with undiminished force and decisiveness, a conviction and orientation that our freedom and independence, our stability and security depend on us alone, on our being organized and on our ability to continue to strengthen the achievements of the socialist revolution and socialist self-managing society. Today, during Comrade Tito's illness we are linked more and more deeply with his exceptional revolutionary personality and his immense creative work. Comrade Tito's work is the foundation of our [words indistinct] and the indicator of our present and our future."

In his speech in the debate Saban Hiseni drew attention to the responsibility of the Socialist Alliance for the timely and complete dissemination of information to the working people and citizens on world processes and international relations. Speaking about the public information media, Jorgovanka Milojevic said that at times in some newspapers, under the shields of some kind of imaginary freedom, some false values are being affirmed.

DJURANOVIC IN SKOPJE TO EXAMINE MACEDONAIN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD042112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Skopje--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], was in Skopje today. He spoke with Blagoje Popov, president of Macedonia's Executive Council, on the present and future socioeconomic development of this republic and on some specific issues and problems in the economic sphere which related to the stabilization of economic trends. Reference was also made to the implementation of the investment policy, to the coordination of supply and demand, to relations in the distribution of income and of net income in basic organizations of associated labor in the republic, as well as to some difficulties which the economy of this republic is encountering.

The talks were attended by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the FEC; Ante Zmijarevic, deputy general director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning; Vasil Tudzarov and Hisen Ramadani, vice presidents of Macedonia's Executive Council; several members of the Executive Council; republican secretaries; and Stefan Georgievski, chairman of Macedonia's Chamber of Economy.

After the talks, Veselin Djuranovic, with Blagoje Popov and associates, visited the Naum Naumovski-Borce organic chemical industry and the Skopje iron works, where the representatives of these organizations briefed him on the problems and development programs of these two largest organizations of associated labor in the republic.

BRIEFS

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA TU ELECTIONS--At its session on 26 March, the Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Confederation of Trade Unions elected Ante Budimir, currently president of the Council, as chairman of the Council with a 1-year term of office. On the same day the Council Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Confederation of Trade Unions elected Alija Alic as secretary of the Council Presidium with a 2-year term of office. [Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 80 pp 1, 8 AU]

WAR CRIMINAL SENTENCED--The district court of Zajecar on 1 April sentenced Vojislav Rajcic to death, finding him guilty of war crimes; 49 murders of members of the national liberation army and allied forces during the war. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Apr 80 p 14 AU]